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## Restructuring = redundancy?

The Government's apparent acceptance, in principle at least, of the vice chancellors' proposals on compensation for redundancy among university teachers is good but also ambiguous news.

It is good news first and foremost for the minority of university teachers who may be faced with compulsory redundancy over the next three years. Now they will have a civilized alternative to the lottery of suing for breach of contract (assuming their university operated "tenure" contracts of employment) which might have produced the equivalent of a win on the pools or minimum statutory redundancy terms.

Neither the vice chancellors' model scheme nor the Government's acceptance of it, of course, in any way affects the legal rights of university teachers who are made redundant. But they very much lessen the prospect of frequent resorts to the courts and may even make it unlikely that a clear-cut test case will ever emerge. The Association of University Teachers may regret this but on balance it is best to keep the law out of industrial relations even at the professional level. Rigidly defined precedents can only store up trouble for the future.

It is good news also, although in a much more ambiguous form, because it does indicate that the Government is beginning to come to terms with the scale of the problems it has created for itself by its reckless decision to reduce precipitately the size of the university system. This decision on the redundancy scheme fits in with the decision just before Christmas to establish a restructuring fund. Both show that at least in some parts of the Department of Education and Science the practical responsibilities that arise from this decision to run down the universities are no longer being shirked. No one is still pretending that no substantial extra costs will be incurred by the Government's present policy on university expenditure.

The comfort that can be drawn from this new realism, however, is severely limited. It is really little consolation to know that an irrational policy is no longer to be pursued by irrational, but by semi-rational, means. In one sense this makes things worse rather than better because it makes them more bearable and so more permanent. Many people in universities probably hoped secretly that when the Government realized that it would actually cost

£200m or even £300m extra to achieve cuts of less than half that amount it would call the whole thing off. Instead the Government appears ready to pay the price in extra public expenditure to achieve its essentially political objective: a university system brought to heel.

Nor is it any criticism of the AUT, and of the vice chancellors, to say that it is natural that the focus of the present campaign against the cuts has been on the protection of existing jobs and the preservation of institutions, departments, teams, and even individuals of proven excellence. The future, whether new jobs or new areas of excellence, is inevitably a secondary concern. The battle has been, and had to be, a defensive one.

Seen in this context, the Government's acceptance of the vice chancellors' redundancy scheme appears a less happy outcome. First, it will tend to reduce the pressure on the Government as the prospect of sacked lecturers clamouring in the courts less threatening prospect of lecturers bought off by generous redundancy payments and leaving the system quietly.

Secondly, the cost of this redundancy scheme and of the earlier restructuring fund will be a gigantic debit against the universities in the books of the Treasury, effectively preempting money that would be far better spent on expansion and reform. In a quite literal sense the payment may have been mortgaged to pay for the present.

Finally and most ambiguously, it remains unclear what precise commitment the Government sees itself as having made by accepting the vice chancellors' model scheme. After all, in legal and constitutional terms there is no need for the Government to approve the arrangements that individual universities, or the universities collectively and in an advisory capacity, care to make to compensate academic or other staff they can no longer afford to pay. Indeed it can be argued that the very existence of a national redundancy scheme, however tentative, is a significant infringement of the autonomy of universities - although in a cuts-crazy world that may appear a rather naive comment!

However, it is still unclear what the Government has endorsed. It is simply a permissive action, then there was nothing to permit. Some universities are already offering these or better compensation terms to

their older staff. If it was a directive action, then it was improper.

Of course, most universities would overlook such an obvious and inevitable impropriety if they were being bribed to do so. But are they? Statements by the Government so far are ambiguous. It is not at all clear that the Government in its own view has entered into a fresh commitment to provide new money to fund such a scheme. Indeed the impression that has been created is the contrary: that £100m into equal yearly parts, and perhaps another £50m held back by the University Grants Committee from the recurrent grant are already available as a restructuring (= redundancy?) fund. When this money is all committed, then and only then will the Government consider actively the need to provide some more.

If this is really the case, then almost nothing substantial has been gained. Indeed it can be argued that the existence of a Government-approved redundancy scheme will place very great pressure on both the UGC and individual universities to use any "restructuring" money almost exclusively for redundancy compensation when they might like, wisely, to spend the money on more positive and more valuable things. Then all that would have been achieved would be that the Government had pressured the universities into spending their own money to compensate staff they had no desire to sack in the first place.

What must not be allowed to happen is for the pressure from within the system on the Government to change course on university policy to be reduced. For there is growing evidence that the Government is coming under increasing pressure from outside to at least modify its draconian policy of cutting the universities. Conservative backbenchers are unhappy; industry is unhappy; the "establishment" is very unhappy; the universities are a natural issue for the SDP.

The Government is responding to this growing pressure by small tactical retreats: the creation of a restructuring fund, a rather ambiguous compensation scheme for those made redundant, authoritative leaks that no additional cuts in university expenditure are being planned in the forthcoming White Paper. Clearly the universities are an area of considerable and growing sensitivity for the Government. It is in the interests of the universities, and of the country, to see that they stay that way.

## The Cockcroft formula

Public criticism of mathematics standards in schools and inadequate teaching in the subject have become commonplace in recent years and there is little consolation in reflecting that much the same was being said in 1876 and it has been repeated many times since.

On the surface it would not seem that the Cockcroft Report, published in this digest, offers a great deal of hope in this direction. It confirms that there is an "unsatisfactory level of maths teaching and that some thousands of teachers unqualified in the subject are teaching it. Yet, although the report may be gloomy in its conclusions, it has not criticised mathematics head on.

The report opposes "a back to basics" movement and recommends far-reaching changes in maths examinations and curriculum. However, it makes clear that little will be achieved until the quality and number of maths teachers is improved. Few of its recommendations on how to increase supply are new. Better publicity to attract more recruitment, increased grants for training and incentives in salary scales, have all been considered before.

ideas such as a recommendation for direct intervention by the Department of Education and Science, first by writing personally to maths undergraduates and then by participating in the milk round. It is quite likely that this suggestion may be adopted. It is much less likely that the committee's idea that central Government should appoint local authorities for even a limited period so that all newly trained maths teachers are guaranteed a post, will find support with Sir Keith Joseph.

Again, in its recommendations for initial teacher training courses, the committee has outlined some ideas which have been suggested before. One is that maths graduates should no longer be exempt from taking initial teacher training, but it goes further by recommending that all those who intend to teach maths should undertake training. Although the committee does not seek the extension of either BEET or PGCE courses as practicable in the near future, it has recommended the extension of primary PGCE graduate certificate of education courses for intending maths teachers, but with a suggested length of perhaps 18 months.

But there are some refreshing ideas such as a recommendation for direct intervention by the Department of Education and Science, first by writing personally to maths undergraduates and then by participating in the milk round. It is quite likely that this suggestion may be adopted. It is much less likely that the committee's idea that central Government should appoint local authorities for even a limited period so that all newly trained maths teachers are guaranteed a post, will find support with Sir Keith Joseph.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate should extend their brief of official appraisals of initial teachers training courses in the public sector university departments of education. This may well be seen as a threat to university autonomy.

But the greatest cloud hanging over any report is that however good its recommendations are, implementation is what counts. In the end, not only to the six agencies putting its proposals into action, but to the public, parents and employers.

Ultimately too, in these areas where increased resources are abundant will. It would be sad if it is a hypocritical mood of apparent contentment which lay contented a private acknowledgment done. The problem for Cockcroft is that not much could or would be done to overcome the two towering obstacles of a Government determined to do less, more; and a mood of almost masochistic fatalism on the question of university and at a higher level technology.

## Laurie Taylor



A 706  
Corridor 6  
Gaiskell College  
January 29th

Dear Mum and Dad,  
I hope that you are both well and happy and that Mum has now got over her chill.

Thank you again for your kind and most welcome Christmas presents, in particular the one that I am now using to "pen" (sorry these are my words).

I'm already enjoying this second term at university much more than the first one. I now speak to quite a lot of the people along the corridor, especially Mark (who I think is mentioned to you when I was playing that *Gang of Three* record that he couldn't stand). He's in the SRG (Socialist Revolutionary Group) by the way and opposed to the totalitarianism of the left.

He knows a lot about what has happened in politics years ago (especially abroad) and thinks that the SRG (sorry about this Dad) are a continuation from the class struggle. I can't say what he means although I don't necessarily agree with him.

By the way it turns out that I don't have worried so much about my essay during the Christmas holidays. You'll remember how long it is (nearly fifteen thousand words) and how many books I read. Well, Dr Wernitz seemed to think it was all right because he wrote on the bottom (notice how I have learnt to quote):

"Most satisfactory: a comprehensive and critical review of the literature. Pay more attention to the depth of the research and refer to the depth of the mental handout for details of the *pro forma* for bibliographies."  
But as I say I need not have worried because Adam Turner (I remember that I spoke about him when Dad and I had that argument about homosexuals not wanting to be women). Well, he only wrote three pages and says he copied most of it from the Fontana Modern Masters book, but still got: "Most satisfactory: a comprehensive and critical review of the literature" at the bottom.

It doesn't look as though I'll be having Professor Dobson for my tutor in linguistics any more. He's apparently taken "early retirement" because of something to do with deep cuts. I can't understand it really. He didn't seem all that old, but I suppose he's a case of what Dad calls "everyone taking a fair share".

I'm getting more interested in rock you will be pleased to hear. I'm a bit quieter, especially "Wagner Report and Brand X", and hope to go to a good concert next week in Leicester. Adam's fixed up for me to stay the night with what he calls some old "hippy" friends of his. I'm missing Dr Chambers' lecture on Thursday morning, but last week we all sat there for half an hour and he didn't turn up and nobody seemed to know whether he had or had also retired.

Love to everyone at home and a big pat for Axlaxander. Have to thank you, Mark and I are off to meet someone from the SRG special ops. The Soviet Union; state capitalism; or degenerate workers state.  
Pratermally yours!!  
Tristan  
PS I'm still wearing my gloves (Reply.)

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## UGC to control payments

The University Grants Committee will not automatically underwrite redundancy payments to academics who lose their jobs in restructuring exercises which differ widely from the recommendations made last summer.

The committee will keep control of the money put at its disposal by the Government and will consider withholding money from universities which press on with schemes which fail to comply with its views.

An obvious example is Bristol, where the department of education is to be halved in direct conflict with UGC advice.

The UGC this week confirmed details of the offer as outlined by Education Secretary Sir Keith Joseph. A letter to all universities confirms the power to reimburse the cost of redundancies but omits to mention that cases such as Bristol's would be examined very critically.

Universities will have to convince the UGC that vacancies created by redundancies will not be filled and that they are necessary. The guidance is unclear on this point because some UGC officials believe compensation should be almost automatically underwritten, and others advocate a tougher approach.

It will take UGC officials a month to analyse the returns from universities spelling out their forecasts for job losses and financial prospects. More than three-quarters have completed with the January 31 deadline, but officials almost despair of receiving a consolidated return from London because of its complex structure.

Early returns indicate tendency for universities to exaggerate their plight.

A verdict on the special pleading by individual universities who consider they were treated harshly last July should be reached later this month.

Sir Keith said this week that he did not think a case for an overall relaxation in the three-year timetable for cuts had been made.

But the Association of University Teachers renewed its plea to the Government to reduce the teaching staff by natural wastage. It estimates that a national deployment scheme over five years would cost £101.3m compared with the estimated £102.3m for the government scheme.

## 'Open' national body aims to strengthen university links

The newly-christened National Advisory Body started work this week with a pledge of openness and immediate moves to tailor colleges and polytechnics to complement the university system.

Engineering, pharmacy and art and design were chosen as the first subject areas for investigation by working groups, which members of the University Grants Committee will be invited to join. The detailed membership of the groups will be determined next week at the second meeting of the board of officials.

At a press conference in London to launch the new body, both Mr Christopher Ball, chairman of the board, and the chairmen of the local authority associations stressed the intention to make public the reasoning behind all major decisions. Mr John Bevan, the secretary, said that judgments between departments would not be suppressed.

Mr William Waldegrave, Under-Secretary for Higher Education, who would not commit himself about the long-term future of the NAB, speculated that this might bring about a rethink of the secrecy for which the UGC has been criticised. "I think it is perfectly fair to say that the openness of discussions on this body is liable to have some implications for the UGC," he said.

There will be contact at the highest level between the UGC and the NAB, with Mr Ball acting as an observer on the grants committee, and Professor Keith Clayton, vice-chairman of the UGC, joining the NAB board as an observer. Other transitory links are being

explored as a matter of urgency. The first of the subject reviews, on pharmacy and art and design will be completed before the end of the year; that for engineering is expected to take longer and to focus on only one type of engineering. Final decisions will be taken by the Committee, chaired by Mr Waldegrave, who said he had no worries about the ability of the body to reach informed academic judgments.

Pharmacy was chosen for review specifically because of the UGC cuts in the discipline, which were made on the grounds that provision was available in the public sector. Mr Ball said that art and design was chosen because of concern about student numbers.

Other working groups are to be established to examine the data base available for decision-making in the public sector and to look at possible regional structures. This is thought to be necessary because of the large number of institutions (some 350) covered by the new body.

Both Mrs Nicky Harrison and Mr Alistair Lawton, chairmen of the two main local authority associations' education committees, were predictably keen that the NAB, having lost its "interim" title, should be made permanent. But Mr Waldegrave said it would probably have three years in which to prove itself during which discussions would continue on other options.

Members of the main committee are Mr Ball, Mr Waldegrave, Mrs Harrison and Mr Lawton, Mrs Josephine Farrington (Lancashire), Mr Philip Merridale (Hampshire), Mr John Pearson (Wakefield) and Mrs Angela Rumbold (Kingston).



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## Video helps astronomers use telescopes worldwide

by Robin McKie  
Science Correspondent

A revolutionary technique which will allow British astronomers to operate telescopes throughout the world and carry out astronomical experiments from video terminals in this country, is to be launched by the Science and Engineering Research Council.

The first stage of the project will be running the infra red telescope at the council's Hawaii observatory from its operational base at the Royal Observatory Edinburgh via satellite links within a few years.

The SERC's proposed millimetre telescope, a special 15-metre radio telescope that will observe wavelengths of less than a millimetre, allowing important observations of interstellar dust clouds and star formations, is also likely to be switched from La Palma, in the Canary Islands, to Hawaii. A team led by Professor Malcolm Longair of the ROE, has recommended the move and a formal proposal to shift the telescope site from La Palma to Hawaii will be put before the council in the next few weeks.

Professor Longair said the two British telescopes in Hawaii would then offer astronomers in this country "a world-bearing combination of facilities" for research. Using satellite links, in combination with Starlink, the national computer display system that links Britain's major astronomical centres, scientists could carry out their research without leaving their departments.

The project is to be set up in three stages. First, a data link using infra-red phone lines will join the infra-red telescope, sited on top of 14,000 feet high Mauna Kea, with its nearby base at Hilo to allow 24-hour use of the instrument. Microwave links will then be established so the telescope can be run remotely from Hilo. Within a few years, these will be extended via communications satellites so the observatory can be run from duplicate controls in the UK.

Professor Longair added that the project would use proven technology and would provide many benefits. It would cut air travel costs, allow 24-hour use of the telescopes; and would allow academics to carry out research without disrupting teaching schedules.

The system, which will still require technicians to maintain the telescopes and astronomers to fit equipment for special experiments, may also be used by the Royal Greenwich Observatory to run the British observatory complex at La Palma.



Britain's telescope in the foreground on the summit of Mauna Kea

## Sheffield's chemical engineering course in danger

by Paul Flather

Sheffield University has decided not to enrol any students this year on its chemical engineering degree course. The course has been surrounded by controversy in recent years and may also lose its professional accreditation.

The university is writing to all applicants informing them of the decision which was made amid secrecy by the senate. In an average year about 35 students would join the course.

produced by the Institute of Chemical Engineers. A working party reviewing the course has recommended that the institute should withdraw accreditation from Sheffield. This suggestion is likely to be approved at a meeting next week.

Matters first came to a head in 1980 when an institute visiting team produced a report criticizing some lecturers for allegedly spending too long on outside contract commitments at the expense of research and teaching.

The university then appointed a three-man monitoring team to sit in on all meetings of the department of chemical engineering and fuel technology. There were also moves to redesign the course, although the de-

partment was keen to retain its distinctive elements. Mr Francis Orton, university registrar, said his first duty was to inform the student applicants of the decision. Dr Gwyn Rowley, secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said criticisms of the department had come as a shock.

"The department has a fine tradition nationally and internationally and graduates have never found it difficult to win placements or jobs. Whatever the institute says, if you have a good department you cannot kill it off," he said.

The department has about 20 members including two professors and eight senior lecturers. With the university currently discussing possible redundancies, the decision could

not have come at a worse moment. If the institute withdraws accreditation it is likely to wait up to three years before reviewing the position. The institute accredits 20 university and four polytechnic courses, and reviews courses about every five years.

Work has begun in Sheffield on the development of a large complex for conferences and concerts on the Clarkson Street car park site, amid protests from some university groups that money might be better spent alleviating cuts.

In fact the project is being paid for by a £1.34m building grant from the University Grants Committee, topped up by some £118,000 from Sheffield's capital budget which cannot be used for recurrent expenditure.

News in brief

Liverpool signs German pact

Liverpool Polytechnic and Dortmund University were today signing an agreement aimed at strengthening links in teaching and research for urban and regional planning.

The Anglo-German pact formally recognizes cooperation which has developed since 1975 between the town and country planning departments in the two institutions.

Lanchester plugs in

The most powerful computer in higher education was switched on at Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic last week by Mr William Waldegrave, under-secretary for higher education.

Book boost

The University of Durham has been given a major grant from the University Grants Committee to build a £1,500,000 central library.

Colleges disagree

Cambridge University colleges last week failed to reach any agreement on proposals to shift the date of their entrance examination from the autumn to the spring term of each year.

Nalگو urges tougher action

by David Jobbins Nalگو admitted this week that its battle to save jobs and educational opportunities in polytechnics and colleges will fail unless members take tougher action.

"So far cuts in higher education have met with little resistance," the white collar union warns in a leaflet circulated to members.

The effects are insidious: increased stress from overcrowding and inadequate facilities, and an end to development plans.

Postgraduate awards fall by 9%

The Social Science Research Council's plans to absorb the extra £1.1m cut imposed just before Christmas will lead to a further 9 per cent fall in new postgraduate awards.

This means that since 1978-79 the number of postgraduate awards has more than halved, from more than 2,000 to just about 800 for 1982-83, distributed evenly between all the disciplines.

The SSRC has tried to spread the cut - equivalent to about 4 per cent of its total budget for 1982/83 - evenly between postgraduate training and research grants, but slightly more will come off the postgraduate budget.

Campaign to sever South African science links

by Robin McKie Science Correspondent A Labour MP is to launch a campaign in an attempt to sever British scientific links with South Africa.

The member for Warrington, Douglas Hoyle, is particularly anxious that the Science and Engineering Council's committees with South African Astronomical Observatory should be cut and alternative telescopes in the southern hemisphere used instead.

Mr Hoyle, chairman of the Labour Party's science and technology committee, claimed that the present SERC agreement, which involves the council paying £200,000 per annum towards the observatory's running costs in exchange for observing time, allowed the South African the opportunity to develop expertise in computing, instrument technology and satellite surveillance.

He added that although the cooperative agreement could be limited to its peaceful implications, the present regime in South Africa had only a few years left - which would mean the observatory could no longer be used anyway.

"I think arguments that link us to these have a possible liberating effect on the South African people are rubbish. They have been going on for long enough with no significant improvements," said Mr Hoyle, who is also vice president of the Association for Scientific, Managerial and Technical Staffs.

Students throughout the UK last week protested at plans to charge overseas visitors for health treatment. Many health centres and hospitals were picketed as was the Department of Health and Social Security headquarters in south London.

OU hopes for Channel 4 airspace

by Charlotte Barry Open University programmes made by the BBC could appear on ITV's Channel Four when it comes on the air this autumn.

The OU has been negotiating with the BBC and Channel Four for the past two years over the possibility of broadcasting its degree programmes on the new channel at popular viewing times.

Dr John Harlock, vice chancellor of the university, said: "It's a very delicate situation because the BBC produces our programmes and Channel Four would transmit them. But I am hopeful that we will be able to get something out of it."

He said that if OU programmes were to appear when Channel Four went on the air in November, an agreement would have to be signed with both sides soon.

MSC looks for alternative to 'conscriptio'

The Manpower Services Commission announced the establishment of a task group to develop a national training scheme for all school-leavers this week.

The group, chaired by MSC director Geoffrey Holland is to report by April on an alternative to the recently announced controversial Government Youth Training Scheme.

It is being forced to transmit some programmes before breakfast on weekdays, in the early morning on weekends, and some advanced degree programmes are being put on video cassette.

Health minister aids posts

Scottish Health Minister Mr Allan Stewart has told a delegation from the British Medical Association that his department will provide up to £630,000 to enable health boards to fill 30 medical posts cut by the universities.

Mr Stewart had originally given health boards until January 29 to apply for permission to fill posts, but told the delegation this had been extended for two months.

Research council launches gene company

A biotechnology company, which will tap the research resources of the Agricultural Research Council, is to be set up by the British Technology Group at a cost of more than £15m.

The company will exploit the genetic engineering experience of the ARC's various institutes and will market products involving plant and animal research carried out in their laboratories.

Postgraduate quota set

The Scottish Office is to impose a quota on all postgraduate awards, with the exception of teacher training, which is already controlled through a prescribed annual intake to colleges of education.

Last year, under interim arrangements, the Scottish Education Department cut the number of postgraduate awards by 15 per cent, with universities and colleges making the initial selection of students within the quota.

Accountants back UMIST union claim

by Ngaio Crequer A firm of accountants asked by lecturers to examine University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology finances has supported their claim that a smaller deficit than forecast can be justified.

Arthur Anderson and Co were asked by the Association of University Teachers to look at documents relating to the financial position of UMIST including a paper prepared by union treasurer, Mr James Tennant-Smith.

In particular it compared figures for a £4,800,000 deficit projected by a UMIST plan with that of £3,700,000 predicted by Mr Tennant-Smith. It also noted the budgeted savings of neighbouring Manchester University.

According to a university spokesman, UMIST would be £4,700,000 in the red per annum by 1983/4 without the accepted plan. It involves a phased reduction of 360 staff.

Departmental spending cuts include a 40 per cent reduction in the building department, 43 per cent in polymer science, 32 per cent in physics, 34 per cent in chemistry, 30 per cent in civil and structural engineering and 22 per cent in mathematics.

Professor Robert Haszeldine said: "While I join our staff and students in deploring the excessive cuts which the Government is imposing on our university system, it is clear that after the difficult period ahead UMIST will emerge strong and active."

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TUC alliance drops planned protest

The Trades Union Congress education alliance has been forced to drop its plan for a week of action in spring.

Instead leaders of the 13 trade unions and 18 other organizations in the alliance decided to plan activities in the week beginning October 11 through regional alliances based on the TUC's regional council network.

Engineers get four year courses

by Robin McKie Science correspondent

Enhanced engineering courses have now been set up at more than half of the country's universities, it was revealed this week by the Engineering Professors' Conference.

A total of nine special four-year courses were set up over the past few years using funds provided by the University Grants Committee.

Now the EPC has collected figures which show that a further 14 universities have established enhanced courses as private ventures using their own funds.

It is the aim of the EPC that four-year degrees be established as the norm for the education of engineering students, although it

chairman, Professor Bob Smith, of Southampton University, said this week he was unlikely to occur within the next ten years.

At present, only one or two departments at most of the universities involved in the four-year degree experiment had established courses.

There is now a good momentum in establishing four year courses, but it is not something that we can invest overnight throughout the country," Professor Smith added.

"We still have a lot to learn about how the courses should be made up

and although it may take a decade for us to get going, we can expect to see more and more of our very able students being educated on these courses."

At present there is no general pattern among the different four-year degrees. Some have no common years shared with ordinary three-year courses, while others have one or two years. Some even act as top-up degrees after the traditional three-year courses have been completed.

Professor Smith said one of the important lessons to be learned from these various approaches would be to see which model involving these common years should become the standard pattern for four-year courses in future.

Leader, back page

PCL staff plan strikes to force decision on finances

Unions at the Polytechnic of Central London are planning a series of lightning strikes in protest against management's handling of its financial crisis.

The main teaching and non-teaching unions, supported by the students' union, will also picket the court of governors meeting on Monday.

They are angry because the court has refused to discuss a motion calling for the resignation of the rector, Dr Colin Adamson, on the grounds that it does not recognize the joint union committee which submitted it.

The motion sent to the court supported senior Inner London Education Authority councillors who have urged Dr Adamson to resign or take early retirement.

The court of governors meeting on Monday will be discussing a paper from Dr Adamson claiming the recovery plan is on target, and the letter from ILEA rejecting it.

It also supported ILEA's rejection of the recovery plan drawn up by Dr Adamson to eliminate the £500,000 deficit, and opposed the economies which have resulted in the freezing of 52 posts.

The National Association of Local Government Officers, the main administrative union, has already agreed to carry out selective industrial action starting next week.

The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education was holding meetings at the end of this week, but action can only go ahead with the support of more than half the members of each branch.

Ms Kath Stallard, Nalگو convenor at the polytechnic, said that any action would try to prevent direct disruption to the teaching programme.

The court of governors meeting on Monday will be discussing a paper from Dr Adamson claiming the recovery plan is on target, and the letter from ILEA rejecting it.

Redundancies suspended

London University's Institute of Orthopaedics has agreed in the High Court to suspend the effect of redundancy notices served on three lecturers until February 14.

The notices against Dr Peter Altman, a lecturer in cell sciences, Dr Neville Fernley and Dr David Leaback, both senior lecturers in biochemistry, were due to have expired last weekend.

Mr Andrew Collins, representing the lecturers, was seeking an injunction to maintain the status quo until the full case is heard.

In the High Court Mr Michael Jones, for the institute, told Mr Justice Gibson it would agree to not bringing the notice into operation until

February 14, but would not agree to the lecturers continuing their work. Mr Jones said the institute was running at a deficit and reorganization was essential.

Ms Elizabeth Dick, a part-time scientific officer at Dundee University, has won her industrial tribunal case in which she claimed the university was guilty of unfair dismissal and sex discrimination in sacking her as a result of the cuts.

Mrs Dick told the tribunal that the cuts would disadvantage women more as many male part-timers worked full time outside the university.

Bristol votes against UGC advice

continued from page 1 architecture as destructive and short-sighted and is now asking to be involved in national planning.

The school of architecture, reputed to be one of the finest in the country, has 17 academic staff, 11 others and 159 students.

base of at least 144 students. This would undoubtedly threaten in-service work.

The students union is planning a massive protest when council meets to ratify these decisions on February 19.

Travel

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## North American news

## New threat to research funds

from Peter David

WASHINGTON  
America's research universities marked the beginning of a new congressional session last week by resuming their attack on proposed legislation which could siphon off part of the government's research budget to small businesses.

Mr Donald Kennedy, president of Stanford University, told the House of Representatives science and technology committee that the measure threatened to inflict serious damage on the nation's already weakened basic research programmes.

The House and Senate are considering separate bills which would compel all major government departments to set aside a fixed proportion of their research budgets to sponsor innovations pioneered by small businesses.

New York congressman John Lafolce, sponsor of the House bill, told the committee that small science and high technology firms made a unique contribution by transferring basic research discoveries to the marketplace.

"The resources of the federal government must be involved in this effort. The federal government spends \$40,000m annually on research and development. Most of that money goes to universities, large companies, and government and non-profit research institutions," he said.

"Unfortunately small businesses, including small science and high-technology firms, receive a pittance—less than 4 per cent of total federal Research and Development funds."

But Mr Kennedy, speaking on behalf of 50 leading research universities, said the bills were based on a serious misunderstanding of the distinction between basic research and commercial product development.

Fundamental discoveries—such as recombinant DNA, the laser or the

klystron tube—usually resulted from basic research, 70 per cent of which took place in the universities, he said.

Later, both universities and big corporations refined basic discoveries and worked out their commercial applications. Finally, versions of the process or device lead to specific products.

Settling aside funds for small firms' research would not produce more research but shift resources from the first basic research phase to the last product design phase, he said.

"Most of the innovation that takes place in small firms, particularly in the high technology areas, involves this last process. In our experience, such activity is appropriate to the commercial setting."

Mr Kennedy disputed claims by the bills' supporters that small business were in urgent need of federal support for research and develop-

ment. He said considerable federal funds were passed on to small firms through subcontracts and recent changes in tax laws had made ample venture capital available for promising innovations.

University research, in contrast, was facing serious financial difficulties. Total non-defence research and development had declined 16.1 per cent since 1980 and basic research by 5 per cent.

He concluded: "This bill will exacerbate an already strained budgetary situation. In fact, the research effort in this country is in deep difficulty, and on that account every additional threat to it should be taken seriously."

Many university leaders doubt whether they can stop a piece of legislation which has already proved popular in Congress. The Senate version of the bill was unanimously approved last session and the House version has been endorsed by the small business committee.

Some higher education associations have therefore begun to transfer their energy from outright opposition to the legislation to a strategy of minimizing its impact.

They would be happier with the Senate version which sets aside only 1 per cent of federal research funds instead of 3 per cent in the House version—and have begun to propose exemptions to the policy should it become law.

The Association of American Medical Colleges, which represents 126 medical schools and more than 400 teaching hospitals, told the committee last week that it favoured a "fallback" position. That would exempt from the bill's provisions all the major agencies supporting biomedical and behavioural research, including the National Institute of Health and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration.



Donald Kennedy: 'serious damage'

## How 'potential' could be used to assess students

by our North American editor

University admissions tests and examinations should take account of personal growth and self-esteem as well as traditional measures of academic ability, says a new study published last week by the Ford Foundation.

The study is the final report of a commission established in 1978 with a \$70,000 grant to assess the progress of black, Chicano, Puerto Rican and American Indian students in higher education in the United States.

Its main conclusion is that higher education institutions should adopt a "value-added" approach to the selection and assessment of students, so that potential students are assessed by their potential for growth rather than their relative ability.

"The principal function of all education institutions should be to serve as changers of people," the report says. "Typically, testing and grading procedures in higher education are but used to measure student growth or change but rather to rank students in relation to each other."

"Because current practices emphasize the screening and certification of students, tests and grades not only fail to contribute to the learning process but also pose special obstacles to the development of minority students."

The report found that despite a big increase in minority enrolment in higher education between the mid-1960s and the mid-1970s such groups still dropped out in disproportionate numbers.

The more selective higher education institutions—including the flagship universities in each state—are asked to be more aggressive in their recruitment of talented minority students; provide them with support services and hire and promote more minority academic staff and administrators.

Minority retention has been a special interest of the Ford Foundation since 1950. In the intervening years it has granted more than \$200m for the higher education of minorities.

## State learns to get the cash back

Northeastern Oklahoma now has a collection rate of 20 per cent on overdue student loans compared with the national average of only 4 per cent. Cash receipts from former students in this part of the state are up by over 300 per cent on a year ago.

"We changed the collection policy. We now use delinquent debtors on student loans immediately," said Frank Keating, US attorney for the 11-county area of Northeastern Oklahoma.

"The federal departments of health, education and welfare and the veterans' administration had the practice of sending each delinquent student or ex-student at least four letters. My predecessors had followed that practice. The loan defaulter's ignored them."

"When he took office last June, Mr Keating formed a special four-man unit to tackle the problem. Its efforts are focused on delinquent debtors who have made no repayment for as many as five years. (Under the US statute of limitations, debts are not legally recoverable after six years.) This unit tracks down the debtors and sues them."

The unit is now recovering student-loan debts at the rate of \$10,000 or more a month compared to \$2,000-3,000 a month last year.

"Many of those who have sued have been doing quite well. Some are doctors and lawyers, who are successful."

## Business links affect teachers' performance

American academics are developing such close links with the business world that their commitment to teaching and their scholarly independence are being eroded, according to a new study.

In a sample of nearly 4,000 lecturers at 12 major research universities in the US, the study's author, Professor Robert Linnell, found that most were adding between 10 and 30 per cent to their basic salaries by extra teaching and outside consultancies.

Professor Linnell, a chemist and director of the division of institutional studies at the University of Southern California, said academics' outside financial links were leading to a loss of public credibility.

"At the time of the Santa Barbara oil spill, few believable academic experts could be found to guide development of public policy, because knowledge and some personal financial relationship with the oil industry," he said.

"Another example cited by Professor Linnell was a recent National Academy of Sciences study which

claimed that diets high in fat and cholesterol did no harm. He said: "The study was discredited because 6 of the 15 scholars who wrote it had financial ties to industries that the results favoured. In such cases, even if the findings were true, they would not be believed by the public."

To restore public confidence in the independence of American universities, Professor Linnell advocates re-voicing some academic appointments for academics who work solely for the university and renounce claims to patents, royalties and other rights to "intellectual property".

In return, the special group of staff would receive salaries augmented to a level equivalent to those available in the private sector. Research consultancy would be performed as a public service and any income generated would be paid to the university. Universities should also institute financial disclosure rules.

## MPs want quota back

from D. B. Udalgama

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT want a Sri Lankan University Grants Commission decision to abolish a 15 per cent quota of university places reserved for educationally backward areas reversed.

Places were allocated on the basis of some 30 per cent from all the island, 55 per cent on merit districts, according to population, and 15 per cent reserved for students from educationally backward areas, three per cent, according to official reckoning.

Last month the UGC announced that, with effect from admissions in 1982/83, the quota would be abolished and under the new scheme, 40 per cent of places would go on the basis of merit island-wide and the balance on a district basis.

One of the proposals to ally the fears of MPs is to increase the intake next year to 6,000 from 5,000.

## Columbia to admit women

A delicate concordat with a neighbouring women's college is to enable New York's Columbia University, America's last men-only ivy league institution, to become coeducational by next year.

Academic staff at Columbia voted in 1975 and again last year in favour of admitting women, but the university faced difficulties because it already had an agreement on the cross-registration of courses and sharing of facilities with nearby Barnard College, an all-women institution.

The two colleges have been negotiating for a year and a half to achieve a greater level of coeducation through closer cooperation with each other. But Barnard College, which wanted to remain a single sex college with an independent character, balked at any arrangement which looked like a merger.

An agreement announced last week, however, will allow Columbia to admit women while retaining close links with Barnard. In a joint statement the two colleges said the agreement would enable each to pursue its independent philosophy while con-

tinuing to share facilities and courses.

The Columbia administration believes that although single sex education for men was once acceptable, it is now anomalous, and that the coeducational experience is the ideal one for young men and many young women today in this country. Columbia believes that in continuing its tradition of excellence, it should be open to all high-quality students regardless of sex.

"Barnard will continue its historic mission of providing a distinguished undergraduate education for women. Barnard believes that, as evidenced in its own admission figures, a large and growing number of young women are seeking such an experience today."

To underline the independence of Barnard under the new agreement, the college is to be given more control over its appointment of staff—previously influenced strongly by Columbia.

The committees reviewing Barnard's tenure decisions used to comprise three Columbia and two Barnard representatives. In future they will be formed by two representatives from each school and an independent scholar.

Barnard and Columbia face each other across New York's Broadway and register about 2,500 students each. The new agreement means that they will continue to cross-register courses and share facilities while parting company on the philosophy of single-sex higher education.

## Lawyers change policy on religious discrimination

The American Bar Association voted last week to maintain a controversial policy of allowing private law schools to discriminate on the basis of religion.

At a meeting in Chicago the association's house of delegates defeated a resolution which would have withdrawn accreditation from the law school at Oral Roberts University in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Oral Roberts, a private religious university, requires students and staff to sign a "code of honour" statement affirming their adherence to Christian beliefs.

Until last August, the Bar Association's policy had been to withhold accreditation from law schools which discriminated on the basis of colour or religious belief. Faced with a lawsuit by Oral Roberts, however, the association changed its policy and awarded the law school provisional accreditation.

Last week's unsuccessful resolution, supported by numerous regional bar associations, would have reinstated the ban on accreditation of schools practising discrimination.

Mr Gilbert Rosenthal, a representative of the national association

of criminal defence lawyers, said the association's August decision was unconstitutional and against the public good.

Other leading lawyers argued that accreditation of Oral Roberts would be tantamount to the bar association condoning racism and antisemitism.

But the vote last week produced a bigger majority against withholding accreditation than the previous vote in August. The association's house of delegates voted 176 to 138 in favour of the modified rules to be in August the vote had been 147 to 127.

A principal reason for the association's decision appears to have been a conviction by many delegates that the former policy of withholding accreditation could not be successfully defended in the courts.

Last summer a federal district judge issued an injunction declaring that it would be unconstitutional for the Bar Association to withhold accreditation simply because Oral Roberts restricted admission to those sharing its religious beliefs.

In most states, accreditation by the bar association is essential for graduates wishing to practise law.

## Overseas news

## Professors' privileges pounced on

from Lionel Cohen

THE HAGUE  
Status, salary and tenure of the once all-powerful elite body of Dutch university professors are now under concerted attack from two determined opponents.

On one side, the university staffs' two trade union organizations have come out with an unprecedented but unanimous policy document calling for the complete abolition of all university professorships in their present form and a redistribution of the £50m of salaries thereby saved to create some 3,000 new jobs in university lecturing and administration.

Hardly had the ink dried on this latest and most radical proposal for tackling graduate unemployment before the new Labour Party Education Minister Dr Jos van Kemenade announced plans to slash up to £1,000 per month from the salaries of existing professorial grades from September 1982 and to introduce even lower salary scales—roughly equivalent to senior lecturer level—for all but a very few of any future professorial appointments.

But this last concession is largely cosmetic. Under current savage economy-budgeting the number of professorial appointments in prospect for 1982 is minuscule. Most university institutions are instead far too busy seeking ways of shedding academic staff by the hundreds merely in order to have enough money left with which to pay the remainder.

The University of Amsterdam alone may have to "lose" nearly 700 employees before the end of next year if it is to avoid financial disaster.

In such circumstances it seems that the professors, with their notoriously high pay packets of around £30,000 per year, have become fair game for a share of the cuts. Indeed, the Dutch Departments of Education and Public Health are also mounting an attack on the extra fees and outside income of university professors, and especially medical specialists, as a result of their public appointment.

This latest financial squeeze has been sharpened by the introduction of this month of regulations virtually prohibiting private practices in future by all full-time university medical staffs and those who already enjoy such practice are now required as an interim measure to declare their income to their university and to hand it over to a university committee for redistribution pending closure of the practice.

In addition, Dr van Kemenade has confirmed the policy proposal of the former Education Minister, Dr Aric Pais, to lower the retiring age of all university professors to 65 years with effect from September this year. This could mean the compulsory removal of a hundred or more of these elderly professors at a stroke.

Such incidents were particularly common at the universities of Rome and Padua. At Padua there had been 25 violent incidents in recent years, including the burning of professors' cars, a shooting and a kidnapping.

The prevalence of violence, said the report, was partly a result of the disappointment of masses of under-qualified students who had been allowed into universities with the promise of social advancement.

Italy's jump in student numbers—from a quarter of a million in 1960 to a million today—was not out of proportion with the expansion in other European countries.

"Yet despite these similarities, the crisis in Italian universities has indisputably gone on longer, with greater disorderliness and anguish than in any other European country making the postwar transformation to a mass university system by rising numbers.

Overwhelmed by rising numbers, the traditional system of oral examinations had broken down and in many cases teaching assistants were responsible for examining and grading. In some cases, professors had been forced to administer group examinations in which one student answered on behalf of his fellows, claiming to represent the group's

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Fleeing students end their 1977 occupation of Rome University in a riot.

## Italy urged to make reforms

from Peter David

NEW YORK

Sweeping reforms are needed to rescue Italy's universities from endemic violence, exam-rigging and overcrowding, an international academic inquiry commission said this week.

A 50-page report released here by the International Council on the Future of the University, a privately funded conservative pressure group, said Italian higher education was afflicted by inadequate facilities, chaotic admissions policies, exhausting examination loads and a high degree of general inefficiency.

After a three-year inquiry the commission, which comprised seven eminent academics from universities in the United States, Europe and Australia, reported an atmosphere of "fear and sometimes overt intimidation" on several Italian campuses.

"Over the course of the last 10 years serious disturbances and personal threats have become almost expected by the Italian academic community. The commission found many to whom they spoke either had close encounters or knew friends who had with either acts of terrorism or, more frequently, acts of intimidation from students," the report said.

## Student loans scheme finds favour in Dublin survey

from John Walsh

DUBLIN

Education Minister, Mr John Boland, was considering the introduction of a loans scheme to supplement the existing student grants and scholarships when the government fell last week.

Two recent reports have fuelled public debate on the loans' idea. The first, from the Higher Education Authority, once again shows that the existing support schemes have not significantly altered the socio-economic background of full-time students.

An income contingent loan scheme involves lending students money to finance their fees and maintenance costs. The debts could be repaid as a fraction of the future earnings of students when they obtain employment. This could be administered by a reduction in some specified period; the size of the reduction depending on the amount borrowed.

The obvious snag to the scheme is to find the initial huge investment to launch it. It would have cost IR£140 million, which would have to be double the grant to universities.

Despite the minister's stated interest in the loans idea there was no provision for it in last Wednesday's budget, which proved to be the government's undoing. In fact the government would have come higher, education would have come out worse of the education services with only a 7 per cent rise on the state grants last year to universities:

## Top post reshuffle expected

Poland's new minister of science, higher education and technology is an expert in military history. Dr Bronislaw Miskiewicz, who, until last year was rector of Poznan University.

His appointment—appropriate perhaps to a state of martial law—has a longer-term significance. Since higher education was hived off from primary and secondary education in 1972, the minister and his staff have come predominantly from the science and technology side—the most recent incumbent, Dr Jerzy Nawrocki, who resigned on the outbreak of martial law, was a mining expert.

Although work on the proposed bills on higher education, the academy of sciences and possibly the organization of industrial research have been held up by the current "state of war", there had been speculation that there might be a major reshuffle with a single ministry of education covering all sectors and a ministry of science and technology that would absorb the research sectors of the various production ministries.

One of the first tasks that Dr Miskiewicz will have to face as minister is the avalanche of international protests and inquiries about academics reported to have been interned. Dr Miskiewicz is well-known abroad—he was responsible *inter alia* for setting up the exchange programme between Poznan and Reading University, and has visited Sandhurst.

Underground Solidarity sources have urged western academics to approach with caution suggestions that their colleagues among the interned Solidarity activists should be offered posts abroad. Such proposals are known to have been made by the authorities on behalf of Dr Bronislaw Gernerek (Solidarity's chief adviser on economics) and Dr Janusz Onyszczewicz, the mathematician (Warsaw and home counties) region of Solidarity. These suggestions say the Solidarity spokesmen, are motivated simply by a desire to have such embarrassing persons out of the country, and should not be taken up unless and until it is clear that the academics themselves would choose to leave Poland.

The suspension of Solidarity activities have left a number of gaps in Polish intellectual life. Officials are beginning to miss the valuable surveys of public opinion formerly provided by the Mazowsze Regions Social Research Centre, and during the session of the Sejm (Parliament) last week it was proposed that a similar body should be set up from the government side.

Several deputies referred to the need to get science and higher education bodies working again for the good of the economy. The new higher education bill—the cause of so much controversy last autumn—is to go forward, though it is not clear how far this will be emasculated by government amendments.

Addressing the Sejm, General Jaruzelski said that his government "wanted to continue the democratization of academic life, to ensure the self-government and autonomy of the colleges." However "academic freedoms cannot be abused for combating socialism, for reducing life to anarchy."

The authorities are apprehensive of the reactions of young people. "Too many young people," one deputy told the Sejm, "are using the language of the wartime resistance."

They do not know what the threat of a civil war or external intervention means; they are ready to disregard all these dangers with juvenile bravery and recklessness."

Before the session of the Sejm, Polish radio transmitted an interview with Professor Michal Hebdy, rector of Radom Engineering College, who accused Solidarity of using the college to coordinate unrest to destabilize the state and launch an attempt to take power.

So far, sympathetic universities have found a way round the *Berufsverbote* by employing academics at risk in non-tenured posts. However, recent cuts in higher education spending have wiped out many such jobs, and eased their incumbents out of the universities without *Berufsverbote*.

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In celebration of James Joyce's centenary Arnold Goldman assesses the author's relationship with

# Joyce's Dublin, Dublin's Joyce

Joyce seems always to have expected that he and his art would be found unacceptable. As we celebrate his centenary we should remember that he was more right than wrong in his anticipation and that the fires of rejection smoulder still. Joyce's art came as a sword, to divide. It did, and it does.

It has been alleged that Joyce's apprehensions enclose a monstrous egocentricity and border on paranoia. Was he not out to shock? Did he not court ostracism? That each item can be countered by the assertion that he gave a life for art, counts for little; the accusations and the denigration recur.

This response lay in wait for him in his culture and he sensed that he would be visited upon him. Bernard Shaw alluded to Joyce's sense of the life of Dublin to elucidate his own feelings. In a 1921 preface to the republication of his first novel, *Immaturity*.

*Ulysses* was yet unpublished, but Shaw must have seen the serialization in *The Little Review* (Chicago): "In 1876 I had had enough of Dublin. James Joyce in his *Ulysses* has described, with a fidelity so ruthless that the book is hardly bearable, the life that Dublin offers to its young men, or, if you prefer to put it the other way, that its young men offer to Dublin. . . . A certain flippant futile derision and belittlement that confuses the noble and serious with the base and ludicrous seems to me peculiar to Dublin. . . . Thus, when I left Dublin I left (a few private friendships apart) no society that did not disgust me. To this day my sentimental regard for Ireland

does not include the capital. I am not enamoured of failure, of poverty, of obscurity, and of the ostracism and contempt which these imply. . . .

Shaw declined to purchase a copy of *Ulysses*, and he was trounced by Ezra Pound and others for it, but his analysis is sharp. Shaw compared to his "Dublin experience" the young socialist Englishmen of his time, "intensely serious and burning with indignation at very real and very fundamental evils that affected all the world." Their commitment, he felt, brought them together. Dubliners, by contrast, "cherish hatred of one another as a national virtue."

Joyce turned Shaw's "division and belittlement" into the theme of betrayal. Bright threads of this theme arc to be found throughout his work. It comprised one whole side of his theory of the "epiphany". Positively, the epiphany might reveal a "memorable" moment of consciousness. Negatively, and more usually, it was a notation of self-portrayal, revealing to an observer hidden depths of spiritual stultification.

The stories in *Dubliners* form a progressive sequence of betrayals, as

Clive Hart has recently noted, "from relatively unimportant sexual misdemeanours to the truly damnable betrayals" in the later stories. The progression suggests Dante's *Inferno* as a radical model for *Dubliners*. Why this is Hell, nor am I out of it.

Joyce's response to publishers who balked at printing references to the Crown, to the names of pubs, etc. reveals that his efforts to "betray the soul of that hemiplegia or paralysis which many consider a city" required such specifics and could not do without them.

By 1912, when the Dublin publishers Roberts refused to honour his contract and issue *Dubliners*, Joyce fell his suspicions confirmed. (He bought the sheets from the publisher, only to have the printer gutline them.) Characteristically he developed his response in satire. In "Gas from a Burner" Roberts is made the speaker, approving of "This lovely land that always sent Her writers and artists to banishment

And in a spirit of Irish fun Betrayed her own leaders, one by one."

'Twas Irish humour, wet and dry, Flung quicklime into Parnell's

eye. . . . O Ireland my first and only love Where Christ and Caesar are hand and glove! . . .

In *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916), Stephen Dedalus begins to suspect individuals of deliberate malice, though he may be mistaken, and he is inclined to generalize on rather insufficient evidence as to the general qualities of Irish culture which constitute his opposition:

When the soul of a man is born in this country there are nets flung at it to hold it back from flight. You talk to me of nationality, language, religion. I shall try to fly by these nets.

The increased sophistication of *Ulysses* is partly revealed in Joyce's avoiding extremes of conspiratorial malice and over-generalization, the vitality of Buck Mulligan in particular, and the other young men of Dublin, as literary creations, lies partly in one's not being quite able to say that they are deliberately deflating, belittling and undermining Stephen or each other. But the motives they assign to him and to each other show them transfixed in a kind

of hell, and this is something that Stephen is coming, with horror, to realize.

The terms "nationality, language, religion" are set by the enthusiasms of Stephen's interlocutor, the cheerful West of Ireland hearty, Davin. Omitted from the list of "nets" is the threat comprised by family, and in particular by the father. Stephen affects rather to tolerate his father, the terrible Simon Dedalus, although the affection appears to run counter to some of the most telling scenes: Simon informing his son that he and the priests had a good laugh over Stephen's having protested an unfair beating by a master. Simon mawkishly recalling his youth and forcing his young son into company with cronies who boozily agree to the father's superiority.

The message seems clear: if you try to be better than me, you will fail. If I came to nothing, so will you. This terrorization of the spirit takes up less space than the terrors of the Jesuit retreat, with its extended hell-fire sermons.

We see its meaning but can only impute its effects. Stephen seems to be aware with the Old Man, almost too careful not to acknowledge or articulate any threat, the father's life is however, "all too Irish" to his son. (Simon Dedalus's coarse brutality to his family is even more deeply etched in *Ulysses*, and finally it momentarily Stephen seems to face it in the hallucinatory "Circe" episode when he imagines his father as a vampire.)

We now know from the diary kept by Joyce's brother Stanislaus quite how frightful the Joyce family household was and how vilely John Joyce

Ireland and (below) Patrick Parrinder his relevance now

to husband his strength and to grow. Charles Stewart Parnell, and in particular the "Irish" treatment dealt out to Parnell in the dark days of 1890-91, bulked large in Joyce's imagination as the very figure of what awaited those who would challenge the status quo. He reckoned that Ireland inflicted a disastrous injury upon itself when it turned upon Parnell, that all were implicated in Parnell's fall, and subsequently by their phrases of the passers-by as they refuse to acknowledge responsibility.

Mordantly he observed even the growth of a slothful nostalgia for the Parnell years and memorialized it in "Ivy Day in the Committee Room". A fearful, stagnating spell had fallen on the land which would not face the meaning of its history. In *A Portrait* he would assign the beginning of Stephen Dedalus's imaginative powers to a fevered vision of Parnell's death, dreamed on the very night Parnell's body was brought across the Irish Channel: the young artist is bloodied, where others turn their backs and their coats.

Yeats too anticipated a diminution of political effort in the years after Parnell but felt that a great cultural movement might then find its inception. For a true nationalism a cultural base had to precede a political solution, like Home Rule, and the politics of the Parnell years had too narrow a cultural base. Hence Yeats's enthusiasm for the Irish Renaissance, nee Celtic Twilight, and for the establishment of a concrete artistic institution like a "national" theatre.

That the undergraduate Joyce chose to attack that theatre in one of his early public statements, the pamphlet "The Day of the Rabblement" (1901), is an index to his disappointment at such an institution falling to uphold appropriate ideals. Joyce was angered by the extent to which the Irish Literary Theatre was attempting to attract an audience by playing down to its preconceptions:

A nation which never advanced so far as a miracle-play affords no literary model to the artist, and he must look abroad. Earnest dramatists of the second rank, Sudermann, Björnson, and Galsburi, can write very much better plays than the Irish Literary Theatre has staged. But, of course, the directors would not like to present such improper writers to the uncultivated, much less to the cultivated, rabblement. Accordingly, the rabblement, placid and intensely moral, is enthroned in boxes and galleries amid a hum of approval.

Mr Yeats's treacherous instinct of adaptability must be blamed for his recent association with a platform from which even self-respect should have urged him to refrain. It was, he felt, "surrender to the trollys". Joyce's notion of a modern Irish culture was European: it should absorb the best in a whole European tradition: lip-service and worse to parochialism could play no part. It is ironic that the Protestant Yeats should have been so much more tender of "Irish" sentiment than the Catholic Joyce.

Yeats, perhaps hoping, like a good pragmatist magician, to bring something into being by asserting its existence, wrote in 1899, "The hull in the political life of Ireland has been followed among the few by an intellectual excitement, and among the many by that strong sense of something about to happen which has always in all countries given the few their opportunity."

Joyce's friend Constantine Curran remembered that assertion years later. Of all Joyce's friends Curran seems the most supportive and his puzzled pain at what he felt Joyce did with the materials of their young manhood ached in him for 50 years and more. Yeats may have been writing out his own end-of-the-century "trembling of the veil" of occultism, but for Curran too it had been a splendid time to be alive. Yeats's "premonitions of things about to happen . . . were in fact happening . . . in that very decade founded a new school in literature and in the next established a new State."

Joyce's insistence that Ireland was in a state of paralysis, or "hemiplegia", ran counter. Curran had given Joyce's *Stephen Hero* manuscript to read and the life of Dublin's young men in it depressed him. When he later read *A Portrait* he felt that Joyce had cancelled much of the most "misleading" material, but he could not quite accept the focus about Joyce. He had left them, after all, and made no real attempt to return. He had taken an uneducated woman with him, with whom he lived in sin, producing bastard children as in a travesty of family life. For the longest time he had nothing to show for himself. His stories were unacceptable to publishers.

The atmosphere of disparagement, whose centre was Dublin, cumulated adding new items at each stage of Joyce's career. Indigence, immorality, alcoholism, syphilis, insanity; no slander did not bear repeating. All his life, Oliver St John Gogarty, for all his outward success, rankled, thrashing about to get his own buck on Joyce in interview, article and book; he and others knew that Buck Mulligan, both character and way of being in the world, was a dire accusation.

As social analysis *Ulysses* deserved something better and it would have been better for the "new State" if Joyce's epic had received wider treatment than being called an obscene leggul, perpetuated to get Joyce's own buck. (Even that smells like sour grapes, so the charge of being written for professors of literature, especially Americans, seemed safer.) This current of disparagement has persisted to this day. One need look no further than John Garvin's *James Joyce's Disillusioned Kingdom* (1976), where we read of historians, paranoiacs, self-aggrandizement, solipsism,

self-glorification, schizoid behaviour. Farvin is fascinated by the Dublinians of *Finnegans Wake*, so good-natured and good-humoured as to constitute a Joycean honourable amends. But afraid to admit his infatuation, Garvin ritually echoes the verbal banishment of Joyce. (Gogarty was willing to call *Finnegans Wake* schizophrenia, on the authority of "a psychiatrist" he showed the book to.) How long, O Lord, how long?



The author is professor of American Studies at the University of Keele. He is also author of *The Joyce Paradox*.

## A portrait of the writer as a permanent avant-gardist

In 1904 the American physicist Murray Gell-Mann proposed a new fundamental particle, to be named the quark. The reference to James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake* ("Three quarks for Muster Mark!") was not made in a spirit of antiquarianism. Published in 1939, *Finnegans Wake* is like the universe itself - still yielding up its elementary secrets. If we turn back from Joyce's last book to its more familiar predecessor, the fact is that *Ulysses* also holds certain mysteries for its most experienced readers. Joyce is not merely (as the accepted formula for a writer's centenary has it) still one of our contemporaries. He is ahead of us.

In his book *After Joyce* (1977), Robert M. Adams holds that *Finnegans Wake* "provides the first example in post-Reformation Europe of a major work by a major author which was so alien to its potential readers that their knowledge of it had to come through a priestly caste of interpreters."

cunning" which Stephen Dedalus adopts at the end of *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* over an avante-gardist motto. The Martello Tower at Sandycove, which Stephen is ready to leave at the beginning of *Ulysses*, is the nearest Ireland can offer to an avante-gardist outpost. Stephen, however, like his author, finds his reputation partly on an ability to keep aloof from the avante-gard communities of his own day. The Martello Tower community of 1904 actually existed - if only for a few days - and it caused enough of a stir to attract a passing tourist, William Bulfin, who describes his visit to Sandycove in *Rambles in Eirinn* (1907). Bulfin was entertained by Joyce's friend and enemy Oliver Gogarty, who doubtless held forth in much the same style as Buck Mulligan in *Ulysses* ("We have grown out of Wilde and paradoxes"; Mulligan self-importantly announces). Meanwhile an "Oxford student" (the orig-

inal of Haines) poured out Gaelic accents betraying the characteristic speech of his *alma mater*. Joyce, as Bulfin records, assiduously pursued his policy of silence. Gogarty's centre from which to "hellenize" or "civilize" Ireland must have held as little attraction for Joyce as they do for his other ego in *Ulysses*. Stephen, who views Ireland as spiritually paralyzed and Irish art as a cracked looking-glass, seems to regard Sandycove less as a potential beachhead than as a good place to watch the mailboats. The next ten years were years of dull breadwinning, domesticity, and writing. When Joyce entered the literary world, he was a protégé of the avante-gardist Ezra Pound, and especially of Ezra Pound, Pound, his "underworker", got his work published and co-edited his first magazine, *Imagist*, and later, as a Vortist. These movements were to have been the first wave of a new artistic renaissance, announced to the world (which by then was badly preoccupied with other things) in Pound's memoir of *Contemporary America* (1916). There were various reasons why he fell out with Pound, but Joyce's toughness and independence, one of

them. Pound tried, and failed, to persuade him to make some concessions to public susceptibilities in the later parts of *Ulysses*. "Mass effect of any work depends on conviction of author's sanity", he admonished after a first reading of the "Sirens" episode. Joyce, however, was able to do a hearing without compromising his principles. The sale of *Ulysses* was banned in the Anglo-Saxon countries, not to mention Ireland where there was no court case because (as Mr Deasy said of the Jews) "we never let them in". But it found a willing publisher in Paris - Sylvia Beach, of Shakespeare and Company - after Joyce's move there. Between 1922 and 1937, when the unlimited Bodley Head edition appeared, several thousand copies of *Ulysses* must have been smuggled through the customs at Dover.

Not all the recipients of these copies appreciated what they got. Despite, or maybe because of, Joyce's position as an acknowledged revolutionary, one of the "men of 1914" as Lewis would call them, literary intellectuals in England lined up to denounce the book. Richard Aldington, sometime co-author of Pound's *Imagist Manifesto*, described it as a "tremendous libel on humanity"; Middleton Murray, editor of the *Adelphi*, spoke of its "inspired obscurities"; Clive Bell, promoter of the 1910 Post-Impressionist Exhibition, referred to Joyce as an untalented mediocrity. E. M. Forster, puzzled though not entirely hostile, saw *Ulysses* as a dog's attempt to cover the universe with mud. Even Virginia Woolf was remarkably grudging in her praise, writing in her diary of the obscene and "underbred" quality of Joyce's work.

Still more remarkable was the process by which Joyce, who was by himself on the index Expurgatorius of the world Communist movement, Karl Radek, Zhdanov's spokesman at the First Soviet Writers' Congress in 1934, devoted the final section of his speech to the question of "James Joyce or Socialist Realism". Radek's denunciation of *Ulysses* as a "heap of dung" crawling with worms" was countered by a delegate from Berlin, the ex-Dadaist Wieland Herzfelde, who argued that Joyce's work should be treated with respect: "as a symptom of the dilemma of Western writers in their struggle taken as a model, a tragedy, a poem, then made, as

notable intervention: "Temper is getting heated; but who, when it comes down to it, has read the book in question? It is not yet translated, not to mention that it isn't even published in our country". Radek for one had clearly not read it. He claimed it was set in 1916, and censured Joyce for failing in his duty to portray the Easter Rising. Needless to say, his reply to the ensuing debate - but not Herzfelde's or Trotsky's contributions, or any other material from the debate itself - features prominently in the published record of the congress of 1934.

The Soviet debate of 1934 showed that Joyce occupied a symbolic position in modern literature, comparable to Picasso's in painting or Stravinsky's in music. The debate continued in the German-speaking countries, with Georg Lukács somewhat predictably joining the attack, and Brecht and Adorno speaking up in Joyce's defence. Brecht struck out directly at the bourgeois and Philistine roots of the supposedly revolutionary doctrine of socialist realism when he said that "the fact that Tolstoy has done it differently is no reason to reject Joyce's method". But even in Brecht's case one wonders how much he had read of the writer in whose cause he spoke. In England and America it was different. American readers had the good fortune to be introduced to *Ulysses* and *Finnegans Wake* by Edmund Wilson. English Marxism produced the thoughtful criticism of Alick West, whose 1938 essay prefigures the work of Arnold Kettle in the 1950s.

Joyce's death in 1941 was followed by the setting-up of the mainly American "Joyce industry" which has become a by-word for conveyor-belt literary criticism and scholarship. Perhaps this is unfair, and in any case we owe to it such monumental aids as Elman's biography and critical editions, and Weldon Thornton's *Allusions in Ulysses* - the two main questions which had sustained Joyce criticism in the 1930s - those of the value of his later, more experimental work and of its political tendency - were shelved. Writers no longer saw *Ulysses* and *Finnegans Wake* as books which they were forced either to learn from or to repudiate. Critics

definitely was a blind alley except insofar as it contributed to the publication of Joyce's experiments. Joyce's own mode of verbal revolution attracted attention in some surprising places in the 1930s. P. R. Leavis, having lectured to undergraduates from a smuggled copy of *Ulysses*, demolished the foundations of the later work to his own satisfaction in an early issue of *Scrutiny* - and all mention of the Irish writer was thereafter banished from the "great tradition".

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begin to concentrate on Joyce's humour, his feeling for common man and everyday life, and (above all) his symbolism. At the same time they quietly buried his more radical experiments. Some dismissed *Finnegans Wake* as an "aberration", a piece of misguided eccentricity, as Dr Johnson had once dismissed *Tristram Shandy*. Critics regretted that the second half of *Ulysses* was not written in the same manner as the first half; or, alternatively, they dismissed it as if it had been. But Joyce's more radical challenge to his readers would not stay buried for ever. It was as if he had left behind him a literary timebomb, which began to go off around 1970, in Paris. Jacques Derrida referred to Joyce as the "most Hegelian" of modern novelists. Jacques Lacan devoted a seminar to his work ("Joyce le symptôme"), which he regarded somewhat discouragingly as the invention of a new kind of discourse - "the written

course, why undertake the enormous labour required to read it? There is an answer to this, in terms of the pleasure Joyce's work can give, but it is surely for English-speaking critics rather than Parisian ones to arbitrate the matter. The extreme *Tel Quel* position has been abandoned by some of those who once vociferously held it. Nevertheless, the idea that Joyce has opened the floodgates of "unlimited semiosis" may prove disturbingly difficult to refute.

Dr Johnson not only cited *Tristram Shandy* as proof that "nothing odd will do long", he handed over responsibility for long-term literary judgments to the plain reader. Ever since Charles Duff's admirable *James Joyce and the Plain Reader* (1932), Joyce has found a proportion of such readers among his defenders. Some, like J. S. Atherton and Roland McHugh, have started out as plain readers - unseasoned, that is, by university English departments. English teachers, in fact, are as likely to warn their students away from the later Joyce as to encourage them in what may become an unbreakable addiction. The early works are now thoroughly assimilated into the literary canon, though in the case of *Ulysses* the fit may be a little uncomfortable. But *Finnegans Wake*, for the most part, remains unassimilated: a permanent avant-gardist work.

Hegel's philosophical standing, to take up Derrida's comparison, does not depend on his ability to reach a wide audience. In literature the same little evidence of first-hand knowledge of Blake and de Sade. Their *Finnegans Wake* still awaits a complete translation into French.

A representative expression of the semioticians' approach to Joyce is that of the Italian linguist Umberto Eco, for whom *Finnegans Wake* is a metaphor for the process of unlimited semiosis, and hence a model of language in general. This may be an attractive model for teaching purposes (Eco weaves some memorable analogies around the Joycean word "mandantale"), but it leaves open the question that a new generation of *Ulysses* students will have to answer: if Joyce's book is some sort of exemplum, "not-to-be-read", dis-

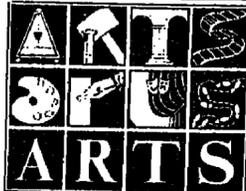
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The author is a reader in English at Reading University.



The International Student Playwright competition is organized by Clive Wolfe and judged from a short-list by Alan Ayckbourn. PETER THOMSON, who compiles the short-list, discusses here the need for a forum for the "remarkable talents" shown in the entries. Also, RICHARD ALLEN CAVE looks at the rival translations of Arthur Schnitzler's "La Ronde".

### Playwrights in search of a stage

Clive Wolfe is the heaver. You need heavers to sustain for six years anything so flimsy as an International Student Playwright Competition. After all these years I do not know what drives him. From my own point of view, the position is simple. From about mid-November scripts begin to arrive on my desk, in a trickle at first and then in a rush just before Christmas. There were eighty in the second year; and the first thing of interest I cannot explain it - is that there have never been so many since. This year there were 35, last year scarcely more than twenty. I read everything that is sent, writing short and often dangerous letters to the authors. Some of the replies I get are sharper than the plays. From the plays sent to me, I compile a short-list. The final judgment has been Alan Ayckbourn's, though I do not know how many others read them after I have sent them to Clive Wolfe. The chief difficulty - it may be the real explanation of the decline in entries - is to find an appropriate reward for the writers who reach the short-list. A few years ago I arranged a series of rehearsal readings at the Northcott Theatre in

Exeter. It gave me the chance of meeting the extraordinary Elizabeth Gowans, who could become a famous name in the next few years, and the wonderfully determined James MacDonald, in whose plays every stammer is a perception. Public readings are at best a half-hearted celebration, but when the professional theatre is as nervous of new plays as ours is at present, the reward of a real performance is an impossible promise. Clive Wolfe has found a niche for some of the plays in the Student Drama Festival, and for a performance of the winning entry by his recently formed Student Theatre Group. But he will not be able to cope with at least one of this year's short-list. Steve Grosvenor's *Victory* is too splendidly shambolic to be read, and if it were performed with inadequate resources its shambles would almost certainly seem accidental rather than inspired. What is needed is an organized season - probably at a London theatre, since the provinces still seem a long way away from the critics, agents and promoters - in which the whole of the short-list is performed in repertoire. The competition has revealed some remarkable talents

over the years. Some of its writers are already making their way, partly because of their success in it. One who is still, and absurdly, only on the edge is Susan Hagan. Most of the new plays we see on the professional stage are written comparatively perfunctorily, or with a determinedly muscular sparseness. Susan Hagan is a wordsmith: a writer rather than a maker of plays. She may not lead the next revolution in the theatre (or there again she may) but she ought to be heard. And she ought, in my opinion, to be heard in the National Theatre. That, I believe, would be the appropriate setting for the season.

This year's plays are among the best I have had to read. And the short-list, for the record and in the hope of things to come, is: Mick Clifton's *Breaks*; Steven Grosvenor's *Victory*; Tony Grounds's *Pillow Talk*; Deborah Levy's *On New Land*; Brian McLroy's *Youth Hostel*; and RanDee Nguyen's *Flames of Fury*.

Peter Thomson

Peter Thomson is professor of drama at the University of Exeter.



"La Chute d'eau à Thiers", an 1830 painting by Théodore Rousseau (1812-67), an exhibition of whose work is currently on show at the Salisbury Centre, University of East Anglia. The exhibition of paintings, drawings and prints on loan from English and Scottish collections runs until February 21.

### Events

- EXHIBITIONS: continuing
- Unit February 11. Gallery 273. Queen Mary College, London. David Linn: recent paintings and prints of the poems of Thomas Hardy.
- Unit February 11. French Institute, London. Deslozeaux: dessin à l'opercule.
- Unit February 12. Arts Centre, Crews and Alsger College of Higher Education. Photographs by Lynn Lein.
- Unit February 14. Museum of Modern Art, Oxford. *Ten professional photographers using Polaroid*.
- Unit February 14. Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham. The work of Harold Gilman.
- Unit February 18. The Gallery, Brighton Polytechnic. Michael Kenyon: sculpture and drawings.
- Unit February 24. Gallery, Goldsmiths College, London. Recent works by Beattie.
- Unit February 28. Castle Museum, Nottingham. *Photographer as Printmaker*.
- Unit March 28. Crafts Council Gallery, London. *The Maker's Eye*: 14 leading craftsmen and women select the crafts for the 80s.
- Unit April 3. Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester. *The Arrogant Connoisseur: Richard Payne Knight (1751-1824)*.
- EVENTS
- Unit Saturday February 20. Nutfield Theatre, University of Southampton. Tennessee Williams's *Summer and Smoke*.
- Monday February 22. Lecture Theatre 1, University of East Anglia. The English Concert, director Trevor Pincock, present Bach's Brandenburg Concertos, nos 3, 4, 6 and 2.
- Tuesday February 23 to Saturday February 27. Vakuyek Theatre, University of Belfast. "All the interesting characters are dead already", a double bill of *Accident* and *A Return to Sea*, performed by students from the department of drama.
- Wednesday February 24. The Great Hall, University of Lancaster. "An Evening with Dr Haydn", one of a series of concerts to commemorate Haydn's 250th anniversary. Christopher Hogwood (fortepiano) and The Academy of Ancient Music.
- Wednesday February 24. Guildhall Studio, Newcastle upon Tyne. Newcastle University Spanish Circle pre-
- sent Lorca's *Bodas de Sangre*.
- Saturday February 13. Riverside Theatre, New University of Ulster. Brendan O'Dowda presents a one-man show. "The World of Percy French".
- Sunday February 14. MacRobert Arts Centre, University of Strirling. The Marisa Robles Harp Ensemble in a programme that includes works by Handel, Chopin, Granados and Marisa Robles.
- Wednesday February 17. University of Reading. Lunchtime concert. Pentin Brass, directed by Mark Kesel: music for brass quintet.
- Thursday February 18. New Hall, City University. Lunchtime concert. The Guildhall School String Orchestra, conducted by John Greigladis.
- Thursday February 18. Great Hall, University of Lancaster. Barbara Robotham (mezzo soprano) and Ian Hare (organ).
- Friday February 19. The Middleton Hall, University of Hull. Lunchtime concert. Anthony Ford (harp-sichord).
- Friday February 19. The Playhouse, Leeds. The Mike Westbrook Orchestra presents *The Corège*, which combines jazz with European poetry.
- Saturday February 20. Amolfini Gallery, Bristol. Singcircle, conducted by Gregory Rose. Music for extended voices with amplification.
- Tuesday February 23. Turner Sims Concert Hall, University of Southampton. The William Byrd Choir, director Gabe Turner: "Sacred Choral Masterpieces of the Renaissance".
- Tuesday February 24 to Friday February 26. Great Hall, Queen Mary College, London. O.M.C. Musical Entertainments Students' Society present Gilbert and Sullivan's *The Pirates of Penzance*.
- Wednesday February 24. Leicester School of Music, Leicester. London Sinfonietta, conducted by Loray Zagrosek, with Paul Crossley (piano). Works by Ligeti and Messiaen.
- Wednesday February 24. Gallery, Goldsmiths College, London. Barry MacSweeney poetry reading.
- Thursday February 25. The New Hall, City University. Haroque Ensemble performs works by Castelio, Handel and Francis Couperin.
- Saturday February 27. Van Mildert College, Durham. London Sinfonietta, conducted by Loray Zagrosek, with Paul Crossley (piano). Works by Ligeti and Messiaen.

### Rejoicing

The Polytechnic of North London celebrates the centenary of the birth of James Joyce with a one-day school next Friday (February 12). There will be a consideration of the treatment of Joyce on film, and lectures will include Dr Patrick Parrinder on "Am I walking into eternity along Sandymount Strand" and Professor Charles Peake on "The Use of Humour in *Ulysses*". The fee for the day is £1.00.

The Haldane Memorial Lecture, organized by Birkbeck College, London, will this year be delivered by Richard Hoggart. His subject will be "Hollow Voices: the mass media, Arts Council and the 1981 cuts". The lecture takes place on Wednesday February 10 at the University of London Senate House.

A season of Shakespeare films is in progress at the University of East Anglia, organized by the School of Film and American studies. The films are screened on Tuesday nights, and those still to be shown include Brook's *King Lear* (February 9), Welles's *Chimes at Midnight* (February 10), Kozintsev's *King Lear* (February 23) and two versions of *Hamlet* - one by Coronado and the other a 1913 adaptation by Forbes Robertson (both March 2).

The *Idiot* of the Mighty, an Arthurian trilogy by John Arden and Margaretta d'Arce, is to receive its first full production at King Alfred's College, Winchester later this month. The three plays will be performed individually on three consecutive nights (February 17, 18 and 19), with the full trilogy performed together on February 20, starting at 2 pm. The authors will be present for the performance on February 20, to discuss the plays.

Information for inclusion in this section should be sent to: Peter Thomson, The Times Higher Education Supplement, c/o Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BT.

### Coping with Schnitzler

Schnitzler is fundamentally an actor's dramatist. His method in *Reigen*, like Pinter's most recent style, is to compose a series of brief naturalistic encounters and set them within a self-consciously contrived dramatic structure that opens up behind the banal dialogue depths of implication of which the characters remain largely unaware. It is the degree of this unawareness that generates the comedy. Each of ten couples hopes to find in sexual fulfilment a means of satisfying a hunger for emotional permanence, but this personal need obsesses each partner to the extinction of all generous impulses; gratification brings only a sense of another missed opportunity; failure sharpens the characters' egotism and stimulates afresh their predatory instincts. Fore-play in these encounters is entirely a verbal matter, a toying with the roles of pursuer and pursued until all of the characters are convinced they're in a giving mood; but it is all pretence: they are taking every one of them at heart, systematically.

The challenge for the actors is to find a style that enhances Schnitzler's subtle verbal distinction of the gap between attitude and intention without coarsening it; for the attention of the audience must be focused entirely on the characters' manipulation of language to impose their will, while appearing to succumb to a partner's entreaties. The RSC cast do Schnitzler proud with some meticulously judged performances, especially Susan Fleetwood's Young Wife, assuring her lover, tragically, that "I love you for everything" while glancing surreptitiously behind the curtain to confirm that there is indeed a bed in the next room; and Judy Buxton's Sweet Girl politely declining offers of more food while furtively stealing handfuls off the plates, intimating that her demure protestations of feeling mask a more desperate motive for making the assignment.

That Casper Wrede's Manchester Exchange production seems crude and overacted by comparison, reflecting for pointless effects by up-lifting the action to post-war England, may be the fault of his translator, Charles Osborne, who fails to convey the intimacy of the text by making too precise and academic a transcription. His sentences are overly regular and full of redundant lexical items that

by L. A. Clarkson

The Population History of England 1541-1871: a reconstruction by E. A. Wrigley and R. S. Schofield. Edward Arnold, £45.00. ISBN 0 7131 6264 3

In 1964 Peter Laslett established the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure with a grant from the Gulbenkian Foundation. In 1966 it received funds from the predecessor of the Social Science Research Council and in 1975 it became a research unit of the SSRC employing a team of nine researchers. The purpose of the group was to exploit the large mass of records - principally Anglican parish registers and household listings - available for the study of demographic history and social structure in England between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Despite the establishment of fruitful links with local historians, which gave rise to that most useful journal, *Local Population Studies*, and notwithstanding some notable publications dealing with household structure, bastardy and the methods of historical demography, there has been the occasional feeling that the Cambridge group has been more promise than achievement, even - perhaps the thought - providing material for Sir Keith Joseph's demoralizing musings on the nature of the work of the SSRC. Now, however, E. A. Wrigley and R. S. Schofield, co-directors of the group, have produced a masterpiece. *The Population History of England* is the ideal answer to those who question whether the SSRC should support "pure" research. The book could not have been written without public funding and only philistines who think history unimportant will claim that it deserved none.

It is convenient to consider first the book's conclusions and then to examine the methods on which they are based, although the authors proceed in the reverse direction and conclusions depend critically upon those methods. The findings fall into three categories. First, population totals for England (excluding Monmouth) are calculated for five-yearly periods between 1541 and 1871. From these the broad trends of population growth can be traced. Three phases emerge: a period from 1541 to 1656 when population increased from 2.8 million to 5.3 million; a middle period when population fell, recovered slightly and fell again, so that it was still 5.3 million in 1731; and a final phase in which population doubled to reach 21.5 million in 1871. The findings lack the excitement of the wholly unexpected, but they possess greater precision than all previous calculations and hence provide a firm base for discussions of the mechanics of population change.

The second, more original, achievement is the computation of monthly totals of births, deaths, and marriages between 1539 and 1837 (and yearly thereafter to 1871) which serve as the raw material for a succession of other estimations, including birth, marriage and death rates, fertility and mortality rates, migration rates, dependency ratios, and a good idea of the heartbeat of the nation. Given his sensitive handling of the cast and the language of the play, it seems a pity that Barton does not stage the copulations and choreograph the characters' travels from one liaison to the next; it risks depicting as poignantly human even at their most self-centred.

Richard Allen Cave

Richard Allen Cave is lecturer in English at Bedford College, London. *La Ronde* (Reigen), translated by John Barton with Sue Davis is published by Penguin at £1.50. *The Round Dance (La Ronde)*, translated by Charles Osborne, is published by Carcanet at £6.95.

# BOOKS

## History will never be the same again

fertility rose by 50 per cent leaving life expectancies to rise slowly to around 40 years. Before 1751 fertility and mortality "were of roughly equal importance" in determining changes in the rate of population growth; afterwards the accelerating pace of population increase was mainly the product of "sweeping changes in fertility". If this conclusion is soundly based, a problem that has puzzled historians since Rickman conducted the first census has been resolved.

The authors identify nuptiality as the key influence on fertility. The proportion of adults never marrying rose from low levels in the late sixteenth century to perhaps 25 per cent by the mid-seventeenth century. From the 1670s there was return to earlier levels, and nuptiality remained high throughout the eighteenth century. Since fertility was not deliberately checked on a substantial scale by married couples before 1871 a greater incidence of marriage had a direct impact on gross reproduction rates.

This discussion of marriage and fertility brings us to the third category of conclusions, dealing with the relationship between demographic and other variables. The main connections established are between population change and economic conditions. Perhaps the most surprising conclusion is that there were only weak associations between variations in real incomes and mortality. On the other hand, marriage and fertility were strongly affected by economic circumstances. This was because marriages predated the setting up of new households which required incomes to support them.

This link more than any other explains why the rising population of the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries was eventually followed by several decades in which the population stagnated: there were not enough new "economic niches" to support the previous levels of nuptiality. Then followed a period when real incomes rose and economic opportunities increased, leading to a delayed but pronounced rise once more in nuptiality. For a time in the later eighteenth century it looked as though falling real incomes might again inhibit widespread marriage. Instead, industrialization multiplied opportunities, population increased at an accelerating rate and from the early nineteenth century, both population and income grew together on a scale unique in any European country.

Remembering that there was no national census until 1801 and no civil registration before 1837, it is apparent that in this book several acts of creation have taken place. The series of births, deaths and marriages are derived from the baptisms, burials and marriages recorded in 404 out of the 10,000 or so Anglican parish registers. Several adjustments are required to convert parish register data into vital statistics. A register first has to be checked for under-registration and if necessary "corrected". Since the 404 registers are not a random sample but biased towards larger parishes, the totals of events obtained from them require weighting to make them representative. Not every one of the 404 registers runs for the whole period and so it is necessary to assume that during the missing years registration in the "absent" parishes follows the same trends as those in the "present" parishes. The corrected and weighted totals are next converted into national frequencies using a series of appropriately calculated inflation ratios. The registers require further adjustment to accommodate nonconformity before being finally transformed into totals of births, deaths and marriages.

If the mind is now spinning, there is more to come, for the authors turn their totals into rates, a procedure that involves the recreation of the population that actually produced the births, deaths and marriages. The method of reconstruction is that

of "back-projection", which in turn depends on the use of life tables and the concept of a stable population (that is, one with fixed age-specific mortality and fertility schedules). Wrigley and Schofield start in 1871 when the total population and its characteristics are known from the census, and then move back five years at a time. For example, the top of the population, aged 90-94 years in 1871, will be 85-89 in 1866, but will be larger by the number of deaths in the group, calculated by reference to an appropriate life table, and the amount of net migration that occurred. At the bottom of the age pyramid those aged 0-4 in 1871 do not exist in 1866 and so have to be subtracted. But in 1866 a new 90-94 cohort must be introduced. Its size is determined by reference to the size of the group immediately below it, the size of the birth cohorts that produced the current 85-89 and 90-94 groups, and their intervening mortality and migration histories. The accurate estimation of this phantom platoon of the aged is crucial, for by 1861 (when it is joined by another resurrected body of nonagenarians) it determines the size of the population aged 85-89, by 1851 of those aged 75-79, and so on until by 1766 the whole population is a ghostly army of statistically summoned spirits.

By now readers may suspect that the authors are engaged in computational conjuring of devilish complexity although of fragile substance. There are two legitimate grounds for doubt, one concerning the transformation of parish register material into vital series; and the other the construction of population totals and characteristics by the method of back-projection.

All information in the sample of registers, it will be recalled, is processed in five stages. To take 1649 as an illustration, in that year 384 registers recorded a total of 7,539 baptisms. This number is (1) increased to 9,319 to compensate for under-registration; (2) scaled down to 4,981 to correct for sample bias; (3) raised to 5,266 to bring it to the figure that might have been obtained had the full set of 404 parishes been in observation; (4) inflated to 130,770 to establish a national total of baptisms; and (5) adjusted to 136,752 to allow for non-registration and so produce a national total of births.

The most questionable stage is the first, for it involves identifying periods of under-registration and devising appropriate methods of correction. To achieve this, each register is scanned by a computer programmed to establish the normal number of months in which 20 events (baptisms, burials, marriages) occurred. One final modification (stage five) involves a modest addition of 4.6 per cent to the national total of baptisms in 1649 to produce a total of births. With the increase in nonconformity in the eighteenth century, however, this last adjustment becomes substantial. Nevertheless, both the national inflation ratios and the corrections for non-registration are boldly based on empirical evidence; both, however, magnify any errors introduced at earlier stages of the processing.

Turning now to the back-projection technique, three points need emphasizing. First, the vital series so assiduously fabricated are incorporated step by step into the demographic models employed to generate populations in the past: the results are no better than the material from which they are derived. In particular, the estimates of migration (which, like mortality, has to be added back into the population as back-projection traces its course over the centuries) are extremely vulnerable to alternative methods of calculation.



"The groom signs the register", a Victorian cartoon.

ing the 1540s and 1550s, however, it fluctuates sharply from year to year because the unweighted totals are obtained from a very small number of registers. In every year before 1559 fewer than 100 registers are in observation and the full set of 404 becomes available only in 1662. In 1649 all but 20 of the sample registers are present and a small addition to baptisms of 5.7 per cent is sufficient to bring the weighted total to the level obtainable from the full set (stage three). Had we chosen an example one hundred years earlier, however, when only 69 registers were to hand, the weighted total of baptisms would have required an almost six-fold increase.

The remaining adjustments are more straightforward. In 1649 the 5,266 weighted and adjusted baptisms are inflated by a factor of 24.83 to obtain a national total of 130,770 (stage four). The inflation ratio consists of two parts. One part (22.82) is constant, reflecting the proportion of national (excluding London) baptisms, burials and marriages taking place in the 404 parishes. This proportion is established principally from the census data of 1811. The second element takes account of baptisms, burials and marriages occurring in London. In general the London ratios for all three series increase over time; but burials fluctuate sharply, reaching particularly high peaks during plague epidemics. The final modification (stage five) involves a modest addition of 4.6 per cent to the national total of baptisms in 1649 to produce a total of births. With the increase in nonconformity in the eighteenth century, however, this last adjustment becomes substantial. Nevertheless, both the national inflation ratios and the corrections for non-registration are boldly based on empirical evidence; both, however, magnify any errors introduced at earlier stages of the processing.

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Secondly, the results of back-projection depend on the choice of an appropriate life table. The authors use a hybrid of the English life table constructed by William Farr in 1865 and the model North life table contained in the well-known Prince-

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# BOOKS

## A new grouping

From Descartes to Hume: continental metaphysics and the development of modern philosophy  
by Louis E. Loeb  
Cornell University Press, £17.25  
ISBN 0 8014 1289 7

Hume and the Problem of Causation  
by Tom L. Beauchamp and Alexander Rosenberg  
Oxford University Press, £15.00  
ISBN 0 19 520236 8

There is a conventional picture of the history of philosophy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries according to which the great philosophers of the period fall neatly into two groups of three, the British Empiricists and the Continental Rationalists.

The members of each group are alleged to share certain basic philosophical assumptions - about vocabulary, about method, about the nature and sources of knowledge, and so on. The members differ from each other because they apply these assumptions in different ways and with varying degrees of rigour. Thus Spinoza and Leibniz are seen as developing their metaphysical systems by a more consistent handling of the concept of substance than Descartes was able to achieve, and Hume is portrayed as carrying to their in-escapably sceptical conclusions the lines of reasoning which were first flounderingly deployed by Locke and then partially improved by Berkeley.

Many historians of philosophy would argue that even if this conventional picture needs a good deal of qualification in detail, its main outlines are substantially accurate. Professor Loeb argues that on the contrary an amount of piecemeal tinkering will save this account: it is radically mistaken and needs wholesale replacement. His favoured alternative picture groups together the three rationalists Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibniz, adds Berkeley from the Empiricist camp, and introduces the figure of Malebranche as a major philosopher unjustly neglected by the traditional view. What these five philosophers (as Loeb calls them) have in common is that they all held some major thesis about the limits of causation.

At least three major questions arise about Loeb's claims: is Malebranche really of the same stature as the other six? Is Berkeley better seen as a Continental Metaphysician than as a British Empiricist? How significant anyway is the grouping "Continental Metaphysicians"? To the first question, Loeb makes a good case for answering "yes", but his answer to the other two questions is less convincing. Certainly the five philosophers he selects can be interestingly contrasted with each other in terms of differing negative theses about causality. But equally, different groupings of philosophers spring to mind in relation to different themes: for example, Descartes, Locke, Berkeley and Hume provide a continuous and dialectical discussion on the primary/secondary qualities distinction, and this is a unifying strand which is ignored by the new grouping. Again, the traditional Empiricist grouping reveals a tradition of debate about abstract ideas which Loeb's grouping misses. Other groupings would be natural in relation to such other themes as the nature ideas or the nature of the self. The fact is that there are very many similarities and contrasts to be noticed between the major philosophers of the period. In so far as Loeb is emphasizing this fact and drawing our attention to one interesting grouping, his thesis is acceptable. But it is very much less clear that this is a uniquely important or significant grouping, as he sometimes claims. However, even if his main thesis can only be accepted in the weakened form suggested above, this is nevertheless a very impressive book. The discussion is

clear, comprehensive, and well-documented, the scholarship careful and sensitive.

Similar high standards are revealed in Beauchamp's and Rosenberg's study of Hume and causality. Starting with Hume's two definitions of causation, the authors examine a range of major issues arising from Hume's discussion, including inductive scepticism, the link between causality, laws and counterfactuals, the directionality of causation, and the connection between causation and explanation. Broadly, they conclude that Hume was substantially correct in all that he said about causation. The Hume that they depict is the one that has emerged over the past few years in a number of articles by the same authors, and it is a Hume markedly (and sometimes unrecognizably) different from the figure found in conventional interpretations. It emerges, for example, that Hume was right to produce two definitions of "cause" and that the two

definitions are correct in essentials; that Hume is not a sceptic about induction; that he does not believe that the correctness of our causal inferences is a matter of custom; that he provides criteria which accurately mark off causal laws; and that his regularity theory of causation meets with no difficulties from the notion of subjunctive conditionals. Hume emerges as a paragon of philosophical wisdom whose worst errors concern loose expression or failure to be fully explicit.

The authors construct an ingenious case for their heterodox interpretation, arguing that most other commentators have misinterpreted Hume by ignoring certain parts of the text (such as the "Rules by which to judge of causes and effects" in the *Treatise*) or by misunderstanding key Humean terms (such as "reason" and "understanding"). But they in their turn overlook other parts of the text which are intelligible on more conventional interpretations of Hume

but baffling from their favoured view of his position. Such passages include for example the final section of book one of the *Treatise* where he explicitly says that we can find no real evidence for any of our customary beliefs.

The exegetical maxim which Beauchamp and Rosenberg follow of searching for readings of the text which will free Hume from the charge of gross inconsistencies is a laudable one. But their pursuit of it has had an effect. Given that defenders of the traditional interpretation, and Beauchamp and Rosenberg, can all find good textual justification for their conflicting views of Hume, the conclusion that his philosophy is riven with major contradictions becomes unavoidable.

Nicholas Everitt  
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## 'Explain reality'

A History of Greek Philosophy, volume six: Aristotle: an encounter by W.K.C. Guthrie  
Cambridge University Press, £30.00  
ISBN 0 521 23573 1

Volume six is the last in the late Professor Guthrie's heroic enterprise, *A History of Greek Philosophy*. The author himself recognized its finality and this is perhaps why the synoptic view of earlier volumes is regularly replaced by a personal assessment of "the mind of Aristotle".

Guthrie covers the entire Aristotelian corpus, starting with a detailed survey of Aristotle's early work, a survey coloured by Guthrie's idealist view of late Plato. There follow 10 chapters which skillfully unravel the intricate web of Aristotle's metaphysics, logic, physics and psychology. The work concludes with a vast chapter on his "philosophy of human life".

Some compression is inevitable in a volume of this scope; however, the topics given brief treatment might have been better chosen. The chapters on logic and epistemology are clear, but not always deep, or well-balanced; Aristotle's treatment of modality, for example, is relegated to a pair of footnotes. The final chapter is merely a descriptive run through the *Nicomachean Ethics* offering little critical insight into Aristotle's influential account of morality and practical reasoning.

The core of the book is the account of Aristotle's physics and metaphysics, accompanied by a metaphysical view of Aristotle's psychology. Guthrie's dexterity in handling intractable masses of theory is demonstrated here as he interprets the interplay of cause, substance and priority. But at times the personal approach gets out of hand, for the discussion is predicated on a supposed insight into "Aristotle's mind".

Initially Aristotle is presented as an empiricist of impeccable philosophical manners - which can, indeed, be deduced from the surviving evidence. He recognized the ebb and flow of dialectic, conceding that an investigation may not produce "yes" or easily endorsed conclusions, and his ontology was properly controlled by principles of evidence. But Guthrie also presents Aristotle as a committed teleologist, directly influenced by Plato. To start out already convinced that there were real final causes of all natural regularity, so Guthrie sees a tension between Aristotle's empiricism and his teleology; is it a contradiction? In *Metaphysics Z*, Aristotle jangles meaning and reference within the doctrine of focal meaning. Guthrie misleads us by analysing Aristotle's metaphysics solely in terms of entities. *Metaphysics Z* is presented as a move away from the priority of the individual argued in earlier works, towards a new appreciation of the ontological primacy of form, considered separately. "Explain reality" as Guthrie points out, Aristotle's instruction to himself. However, this need not generate de-

grees of reality, as Guthrie would have us believe. Rather, Aristotle plays off what is knowable against what is separable to produce a complex attack on "the real". On the one hand, we have accessible individuals; on the other, we may only explain them by looking to the rationality of form. Guthrie sees in *Metaphysics Z* a shift of emphasis rather than a deepening understanding of the complexity of metaphysics. But this is no competition for the title of "true reality"; for the explanation of reality and its enumeration are distinct projects.

In general, Guthrie treats the four "because" with a realist slant. He insists on translating *aitia* as "cause" and associates it with "responsibility". But he does not canvass the possibility that the "because" may be not types of causation but modes of explanation. A theory of causation purports to tell us, for example, how an actual event relates to other events or states of affairs, or entities. An explanation offers a way of understanding the event. As such, it may tell us nothing about the direct relation of other actual events but insights, perhaps by indirect or allusive means, to give us an insight into this one. So a teleological explanation might draw an analogy between regular natural processes and singular pieces of practical reasoning. We might thus understand natural processes in terms of their perfection without ascribing intentions or even "nature". The further conclusion, that nature does have some final object of desire, must be established by argument, and not by inference from the "as if" of an analogy. To rely from teleological explanation ontological parsimony which is Aristotle's weapon against Plato. Con- siderably, initially to assume the reality of a final cause would be for Aristotle to beg the question.

Guthrie never confronts "as if" teleology. Moreover, his tendency to psychologize about Aristotle's teleology devalues the system of Aristotle's thought that he wishes to present. Aristotle could have been led by considerations of economical empiricism alone to postulate a teleology, and to associate "god, indeed, such a systematization of Aristotle's philosophy might be attractive, were it not heavily dependent on unproven assumptions.

At the core of Guthrie's encounter with Aristotle, then, there is a conflation of reference with meaning, with its "if" explanation: teleology can be Guthrie's "counterpart". It may be that Guthrie's highly traditional view of Aristotle is the right one; but against all others, Guthrie fails to do this. However, the book remains an important one: full and scholarly in its treatment of the secondary literature (as only up to 1979), clear and elegant in its exposition of Aristotle's views, bristling with comprehensive and joyful in its interpretation. It will be vital for students and challenging for scholars in its uncompromising view of a philosophical colossus.

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## Tracking the truth

Philosophical Explanations by Robert Nozick  
Oxford University Press, £15.00  
ISBN 0 19 824672 2

In the late 1950s Britain was the centre of English-speaking philosophy, with Oxford philosophy's distinctive style of clarity and particularity marking a self-conscious determination to avoid technicality and systematization. The past two decades have brought a shift of the centre to the United States and a return to technical excellence and sophisticated expansiveness. Professor Nozick's *Philosophical Explanations*, which comes from Harvard, is a vivid landmark revealing the distance covered. This enormously inventive book ranges over philosophy's central topics with a disciplined assurance unmatched by any major work in English for many years. Philosophical discussion is bound to be fresh techniques and resources of philosophy is very much the product of a humane and uncompromising personal vision sustained across its subjects on an epic scale: the identity of the self, the possibility of laws and the explanation of ultimates, knowledge and scepticism, the theory of evidence, free will and determinism, retributive punishment, the foundations of ethics, philosophy and the ambiguity of life. In its scope and ambition between the sexes; child-producing; marriage; and the family. "Internal genesis of the young", he says, "is as central to the basic human pentad as the kitchen and its hearth are central to the primordial home". Sexual intercourse is the "necessary natural prelude", and the new powers interpose technology, and therefore purpose, into a previously more chancey set of natural human events.

He wants matters discussed within a framework which has "credibility and dignity that match the sensitivity and profundity of the subject", based upon the most widely shared human attributes, the essence of being human", and so ponderously on. However, he does realize the limits of this kind of exhortation; as a major such human attribute in the political realm may be inattention to broad or long-term issues, he wishes "to provide mechanisms to facilitate effective participation of the attentive public for a particular issue". He doesn't want the entire population involved, only the "concerned minority" - a more respectable, political stance in California where he lives, than in the Eastern United States or here. To inform this concerned minority he includes a fair scientific background to the technology, with no serious errors of principle (several of fact, but not crucial to decision).

He is very concerned that the technical expertise, the diminution of chance, will not necessarily remove what he sees as the central importance of the human fertilization event. There is no reason why external union cannot be carried out with appropriate respect and rever-

ence; the oviduct is dark and inaccessible but endowed with no particular sanctity. This language is appropriate to his position, which is to provide many signposts but few directions; he presents the issues portentously - even pretentiously - because he believes us to have taken a giant step into the unknown.

I think this is mistaken; it seems to me that the event of fertilization loses some importance when it is realized that more than half of human fertilizations usually fail to interfere. Further, my belief is that the well-tried practices of abortion, infanticide, infertile sexual relations, contraception and even abstinence have allowed cultural constraints to regulate our reproduction throughout our history. Random assortment of alleles at fertilization has not ever been the sole or even the major arbiter of the genetic mix in human societies; differential abortion and differential breeding have already imposed cultural purpose on the randomly-assorted genes; mates have always been selected by cultural criteria, and breeding is never permitted to all fertile women. The new controls may be finer, they may give more possibilities or allow rectification of error, but they do not seem to me to be different in principle from the old. We are moving "from chance to purpose", but on many fronts; we have accelerated greatly, but we have not taken a great leap.

His proposal that a new continuous Special Presidential Commission on Intervention in Human Heredity and Development should produce recommendations for policy, would be too subject to Presidential bias, too "instant", too tied to consensus - and nobody would take any notice anyway! The California report, prestigious and wise, has done the job well (it is reprinted in the appendices to this book, with original errors); but action has been piecemeal, unofficial, partial; I am sure that Grobstein's group would have no more effective a lever on the public conscience or the public purse.

Noting the holding of certain subjective beliefs. To know what this is to have a true belief about the truth, one you would not believe if it were false and would believe if it were true. Nozick's notion of the traditional analysis of knowledge replaces the orthodox justification condition with these conjunctive conditions, leaving "truth" compatible with causation; answering scepticism by recognizing sceptical possibilities with what is actually known. A sceptic argues that I cannot know that certain possibilities do not hold (for instance that I do not know that a thing as that I am now reading a book. Nozick's strategy allows us to see his logical possibility but denies him the particular doubt which seems to follow by arguing that a sceptic wrongly assumes that knowledge is closed under known logical implication: to be sure, the failure of the closure principle rescues knowledge only to leave us holding the bag of open sceptical possibilities. Nozick's final assurance that this is so through "startling and shocking" may console philosophers who look, as Nozick does not, for refutations.

The notion of "tracking" gives us purchase on the problems of free will and ethics through a structural parallel between beliefs tracking facts or truth and actions tracking some evaluative fact or "bestness". Briefly, the problem is to explain how there can be objective values and ethical truths - to explain the moral behaviour one owes to other people in virtue of what they are like in Nozick's terms the "moral pull". What pulls us in a morally responsible way is their (and our) possession of the basic moral characteristic of being "a value-seeking 1", a concept embedded in the Kantian-like principle that one must, to be morally responsive, treat someone else as a value-seeking 1.

His discussion of the nature of this moral responsiveness is by itself an important work on ethics. Yet it is plausible is an idea living on the edge of plausibility, that our concept of value is captured by the notion of organic unity. Value as the unification of diversity within order and lunch, but intellectually fascinating, but, if not intellectually less opaque than what it replaces? An even if the fact-value gap can be crossed in Nozick's way, by arguing that values are organically related to some facts, should we give so much credence to the gap in the first place?

Wittgenstein prefaced his *Philosophical Investigations* with a motto from Nestroy which also applies to *Philosophical Explanations*: "It is the nature of every advance to seem greater than it is". Despite its immense richness and virtuosity it remains an essentially conservative work countering new thoughts with a familiar philosophical fabric. The nodal points of traditional philosophy - the fact-value gap, the necessary center difference, the necessary justification, the idea that knowledge requires analysis by necessary and sufficient conditions - exert magnetic control even when skillfully adjusted. Perhaps the lesson is that the conventional fabric is loose enough to accommodate innovation on Nozick's scale without changing the rules, although the inevitable comparison with Richard Rorty's recent and iconoclastic *Philosophy and the Mirror of Nature* shows how arguable this is.

The great strength of Nozick's ambitious book lies in the standards which it sets for the subject, of high imagination, breadth, and technical achievement. For these philosophers should be grateful if not awed to see them actually at work in a book infused with the conviction that philosophy is of real value in one's life.

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R. W. Newell is lecturer in philosophy at the University of East Anglia.

Books one, two and eight of Aristotle's *Eudemian Ethics*, translated by C. J. Woods, are published by Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press on February 18, at £11.50 and £5.95 (each volume).

# BOOKS

## We're only human

From Chance to Purpose: an appraisal of external human fertilization  
by Clifford Grobstein  
Addison-Wesley, £11.70  
ISBN 0 201 04585 0

Biological technology has made many dramatic advances recently, most notably in our control of reproduction processes: from genetic manipulation in bacteria to the first "test-tube" baby. This book is about the powers we are acquiring to manipulate what were not so intimately concerned with our own selves; atomic power, detergents, even nylon underwear did not have the personal touch inherent in the new biology. We have seen many ways to headline biotechnology, ranging from gene-to-order and sewage-to-soup to cloning-tomorrow and mammoth-nuclei-into-elephant-eggs to give us baby mammoths. This last is the nuttiest end of the scale: culturing live mouse nuclei into embryos is a very difficult and tricky business; doing it with frozen-thawed (extinct) nuclei and the super-ovulating elephant is just possible to envisage, but grotesque practically. Yet it has had serious consideration by many newspapers. This book describes, and appraises, the real state of the technology.

Grobstein's book is both sane and serious, an antidote to such journalistic claims but no less exciting. He makes the case that our previous controls of reproduction - abortions, agricultural practice, chemotherapy - have now been superseded. We have a new "window" through which we can observe, meddle with, and select during that most secret process, early mammalian development. As a biologist who spans the worlds of research and public administration very successfully, he considers here the political feasibility of tinkering with this process, as well as the biological possibility or social desirability.

He reduces human society to the "basic human pentad", consisting of biological sexuality; behavioural interaction between the sexes; child-producing; marriage; and the family. "Internal genesis of the young", he says, "is as central to the basic human pentad as the kitchen and its hearth are central to the primordial home". Sexual intercourse is the "necessary natural prelude", and the new powers interpose technology, and therefore purpose, into a previously more chancey set of natural human events.

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I think this is mistaken; it seems to me that the event of fertilization loses some importance when it is realized that more than half of human fertilizations usually fail to interfere. Further, my belief is that the well-tried practices of abortion, infanticide, infertile sexual relations, contraception and even abstinence have allowed cultural constraints to regulate our reproduction throughout our history. Random assortment of alleles at fertilization has not ever been the sole or even the major arbiter of the genetic mix in human societies; differential abortion and differential breeding have already imposed cultural purpose on the randomly-assorted genes; mates have always been selected by cultural criteria, and breeding is never permitted to all fertile women. The new controls may be finer, they may give more possibilities or allow rectification of error, but they do not seem to me to be different in principle from the old. We are moving "from chance to purpose", but on many fronts; we have accelerated greatly, but we have not taken a great leap.

His proposal that a new continuous Special Presidential Commission on Intervention in Human Heredity and Development should produce recommendations for policy, would be too subject to Presidential bias, too "instant", too tied to consensus - and nobody would take any notice anyway! The California report, prestigious and wise, has done the job well (it is reprinted in the appendices to this book, with original errors); but action has been piecemeal, unofficial, partial; I am sure that Grobstein's group would have no more effective a lever on the public conscience or the public purse.

# BOOKS

## We're only human

From Chance to Purpose: an appraisal of external human fertilization  
by Clifford Grobstein  
Addison-Wesley, £11.70  
ISBN 0 201 04585 0

Biological technology has made many dramatic advances recently, most notably in our control of reproduction processes: from genetic manipulation in bacteria to the first "test-tube" baby. This book is about the powers we are acquiring to manipulate what were not so intimately concerned with our own selves; atomic power, detergents, even nylon underwear did not have the personal touch inherent in the new biology. We have seen many ways to headline biotechnology, ranging from gene-to-order and sewage-to-soup to cloning-tomorrow and mammoth-nuclei-into-elephant-eggs to give us baby mammoths. This last is the nuttiest end of the scale: culturing live mouse nuclei into embryos is a very difficult and tricky business; doing it with frozen-thawed (extinct) nuclei and the super-ovulating elephant is just possible to envisage, but grotesque practically. Yet it has had serious consideration by many newspapers. This book describes, and appraises, the real state of the technology.

Grobstein's book is both sane and serious, an antidote to such journalistic claims but no less exciting. He makes the case that our previous controls of reproduction - abortions, agricultural practice, chemotherapy - have now been superseded. We have a new "window" through which we can observe, meddle with, and select during that most secret process, early mammalian development. As a biologist who spans the worlds of research and public administration very successfully, he considers here the political feasibility of tinkering with this process, as well as the biological possibility or social desirability.

He reduces human society to the "basic human pentad", consisting of biological sexuality; behavioural interaction between the sexes; child-producing; marriage; and the family. "Internal genesis of the young", he says, "is as central to the basic human pentad as the kitchen and its hearth are central to the primordial home". Sexual intercourse is the "necessary natural prelude", and the new powers interpose technology, and therefore purpose, into a previously more chancey set of natural human events.

He wants matters discussed within a framework which has "credibility and dignity that match the sensitivity and profundity of the subject", based upon the most widely shared human attributes, the essence of being human", and so ponderously on. However, he does realize the limits of this kind of exhortation; as a major such human attribute in the political realm may be inattention to broad or long-term issues, he wishes "to provide mechanisms to facilitate effective participation of the attentive public for a particular issue". He doesn't want the entire population involved, only the "concerned minority" - a more respectable, political stance in California where he lives, than in the Eastern United States or here. To inform this concerned minority he includes a fair scientific background to the technology, with no serious errors of principle (several of fact, but not crucial to decision).

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R. N. Curnow  
R. N. Curnow is professor of applied statistics at the University of Reading.

## Case for another airport

No Way to the Airport: the Stansted controversy  
by Colin Buchanan  
Longman, £2.95  
ISBN 0 582 36123 0

Major airports have become one of the most controversial and emotive problems of our time and epitomize the struggle between economic requirements and the need to preserve the environment. Sir Colin Buchanan's book is concerned almost entirely with the latter element.

Briefly, he reviews the vicissitudes suffered by our landscape over the years and then focuses once more on the Stansted saga, except that he retreats to the 1940s as a starting point, mainly, it seems, so that he can highlight Heathrow's odd birth. There follows a discussion of the largely deleterious effects of a fully developed Stansted airport upon the local area and this leads to a review of the various protest campaigns made against airports during and since the Roskill Commission.

Finally, he reviews the reports of the Advisory Committee on Airports and the Study Group on South-East Airports, and, not surprisingly, his most efficient type of analysis for the data available and in making as secure as possible the inferences drawn from that analysis. Judgments must be made throughout the analysis, and Cox and Snell's book emphasizes the exploratory and interactive aspects of data analysis in which the appropriateness of assumptions is checked as the analysis proceeds before analysis, either to satisfy assumptions, more commonly, to simplify interpretation is a common feature of the examples they present.

The book is divided into two distinct parts. General ideas and principles are covered concisely and sensibly in part one. As I would have expected, these are presented in a

BOOKS ENGLISH

A foul Shrew

The Taming of the Shrew edited by Brian Morris Methuen, £11.50 and £2.95 ISBN 0 416 17580 9 and 17800 6

Much Ado About Nothing edited by A. R. Humphreys Methuen, £11.50 and £2.40 ISBN 0 416 17990 8 and 19430 3

Shakespeare's Comedies of Play by J. Dennis Huston Macmillan, £15.00 ISBN 0 333 30923 5

partite structure in terms of the themes of education, metamorphosis and love and marriage, together with some illuminating information from natural history about that four-footed creature, the shrew, much maligned in reputation but actually characterized by its energy, irascibility and noise, the problem of Kate's final speech is confronted. The fact that it is "completely in accord with normal Elizabethan opinion on the rights and status of wives" does not necessarily make its sentiments acceptable to a modern audience.

Much Ado About Nothing is a less provocative play, although it is not easy to be reconciled to Claudio, variously castigated by earlier critics as "pitiful fellow", "intelligent young cub", "miserable specimen" and "least amiable lover" in Shakespeare. In the introduction to his edition, Professor Humphreys cites these unfavourable responses as well as the vehemence of Henry Irving's country cousin, who saw the play on his return from a mining career in South America and was recorded as declaring, "It was a damned good job for that our Claudio that I hadn't my shootin' irons on me. If I had I'd soon have blasted hell out of him!"

There are three main issues on which an editor of this play has to take a view: its relationship to the anonymous Taming of a Shrew, the mysterious disappearance of Christopher Sly, and most contentious of all, the acceptability of Kate's final speech on wifely obedience. In the course of his extensive and carefully reasoned introduction, Professor Morris reviews the evidence which has led recent scholars to believe that A Shrew is a Bad Quarto of Shakespeare's play and therefore that the additional Sly scenes in the anonymous play, including the epilogue, correspond to matter originally belonging to The Shrew. In brief, his argument is that A Shrew is based on the foul papers of a memorial reconstruction of the Shrew made for Pembroke's Men when the plague obliged them to tour the provinces late in 1592, also taking with them the Bad Quartos of 2 and 3 Henry VI. As for Shakespeare's play, with its Warwickshire references and its fuller but less sophisticated treatment of motifs that recur in The Comedy of Errors, Professor Morris is willing to speculate that it might well have been his first play, written as early as 1589.

one, where to be outmanoeuvred is to incur penalty." The Shrew and Much Ado are focal points in J. Dennis Huston's study of "play" in some of Shakespeare's comedies. Huston's notion of play derives from child psychology and signifies a means of controlling and assimilating reality. Hence Kate is like a child who matures under the tutelage of Petruchio, the master-player, by learning "to master the world around her by playing with it". Their relationship is like that of a fairy tale in which the hero liberates the princess from the monster. In this case the monster within Kate's psyche, her instinctual fears and anxieties. In her final speech, Kate shows that she has overcome her earlier failures and is ready for "the traditional joy promised in marriage", although "whether she herself desires such a quiet life, we cannot know". This is not so much an original interpretation of the comedy as a schematic transposition of a fairly orthodox view, more fully developed in the introduction to the Arden edition under the headings of "Education" and "Metamorphosis". But matters become somewhat entangled when Petruchio is described as "a principal actor in, as well as a playwright and director of, his dramas"

and behind the scenes, as it were. Shakespeare is said to be "dramatizing the artist's urge to play with his world". Metadrama induces a kind of critical vertigo, relentlessly spinning around "play". When we come to the chapter on Much Ado, however, we are told that a greater dramatic realism and complexity in this play is "a sign that for the first time in his comedies Shakespeare sees his medium as extending beyond his immediate control, assuming a life that the playwright cannot altogether circumscribe". Common sense is baffled by this apparent assumption of auto-genesis (the introduction to the Arden edition, by contrast, refers to "the unobtrusive yet exhilarating skill with which Shakespeare controls his plot"), until one realizes that Huston's thesis demands that Shakespeare should progress from infantile delight in a world of pure play to mature acknowledgment of intractable reality. It is not a very convincing thesis.

Of all Shakespeare's plays, The Tempest surely lends itself most readily to this conception of the dramatist projecting himself into a surrogate figure who controls his world "through his art." Yet Gary Schmidgall eschews this Romantic inclination to see the play as Shakespeare's personal testament in favour of an interpretation emphasizing the public, even propagandist, nature of the play in relation to the tendency of the Jacobean courtly art to glorify the monarch and his policies. The influence of the court masque on Shakespeare's last plays is a topic that has often been canvassed, and it does not add much to our understanding of The Tempest to be told that Prospero represents the ideal ruler and Caliban "the rebel capable of all ill". There is more to each of them than is granted here, although Schmidgall does argue effectively for the imperial significance of Virginia echoes in the play. He follows Harbage too uncritically, however, in rigidly distinguishing between the popular and courtly traditions; Shakespeare had to please both, and the awkward fact remains that the anonymous but decidedly popular dramatic romance, Mucedorus, was revived by the King's Men for a performance at Court on Shrove Tuesday, 1610.

D. J. Palmer D. J. Palmer is professor of English at the University of Manchester.

Dusting in corners

"All That Summer She Was Mad": Virginia Woolf and her doctors by Stephen Trombley Junction Books, £9.95 ISBN 0 86245 039 X

New Feminist Essays on Virginia Woolf edited by Jane Marcus Macmillan, £15.00 ISBN 0 333 28997 8

When Quentin Bell's biography of his aunt Virginia Woolf appeared two years ago it seemed reasonable to suppose that he knew what he was talking about. But those who admired the way Bell had dealt with his subject were actually being misled, or so we must believe if we are to take Stephen Trombley's All That Summer She Was Mad and Jane Marcus's collection New Feminist Essays on Virginia Woolf seriously.

Both books adopt an unduly combative attitude towards previous accounts of Woolf's mind and art. Subtitled "Virginia Woolf and her doctors", Trombley's book is intended to show that "very adequate non-medical reasons" exist for what Bell and the editors of the Letters and Diary, following Leonard Woolf's lead, have presented as "inherent madness". The argument is that Woolf's so-called bouts of insanity were really disguised "episodes" which were sensitively handled by her family and medical advisers: what she needed to see her through the edgy period after completing The Voyage Out, for example, was not "medical or pseudo-medical attention", but only "the love and understanding of her husband, and those closest to her".

Trombley's method of establishing Woolf's sanity is very unclear, consisting of loosely-defined phenomenological concepts and laboured attacks on four of the doctors whose opinions influenced the way Woolf was treated by her husband while she was alive, and by his supposed conspirator, Quentin Bell after her death. Separate chapters are devoted to explicating the theories of Sir George Savage, Sir Henry Head, Sir Maurice Craig, and T. B. Hyallop, but although Trombley finds plenty of the folly he is looking for, his discussion of these men's ideas remains tangential to his professed concern with Woolf's actual experiences. It cannot be denied that none of the doctors whom Woolf was subjected to the extreme indignities associated there with unorthodox medical practice. The impression that Trombley is employing feeble weapons to hit a windmill is unavoidable when he characterizes the image he seeks to dispel as that of "Virginia, as a bedridden invalid". Because proof is so thin, this type of rhetoric often



heightened into melodrama, plays a major part throughout: italics are used to give sinister overtones to apparently objective statements, a play that falls particularly flat when a sentence from Bell is italicized, and then repeated for emphasis with a crucial word wrong. Woolf talking seductively becomes a picture of a victim submitting to "enforced unconsciousness", and we are quite gratuitously dared to call an extract from Three Guineas "the ravings of a mad woman".

Belief that a writer's life should be judged according to the same restrictions "which inform us in our published judgments of any other human being" underlies Trombley's objection to talk of Woolf's madness, yet he is perfectly prepared to accuse Leonard Woolf of arrogant rationalism, to find Bell "irresponsible", and to make the cheap old crack about doctors being battler than their patients. More than any other fault, it is the insensitivity of this book that falsifies it. Ironically, respect for mean rejecting all imaginative sympathy with her "episodes". Even seemed remarkably at ease with the dreaded word "mad". In 1930 she told Ethel Smyth (in a letter Trombley does not mention) that "As an experience, madness is terrific... in its lava I still find most of the things I write about".

Trombley's confidence in the healing powers of a loving husband is unlikely to go down well with anyone in tune with New Feminist Essays on Virginia Woolf, where the having is dispensed within a matriarchal approaches are discarded, though in this case it is less for bias than for negligent housekeeping that Bell is blamed. "We must", declares the editor, "simply shine our lights into the dusty corners of the past, and perhaps not professors' ever seen the need to dust off". The domestic metaphor is disconcerting, and this context more typical is Marcus's description of Woolf as a

guerrilla fighter in a Victorian skin, singing "songs of sisterhood to stone for her mother's inability to accept feminism".

Many of the essays are in a lush style which manages to be simultaneously opinionated and soppy, a blend which perhaps reflects the contributors' exhilaration as they make their "claim of kinship" with Woolf, whose mind is actually said to be "virgin territory". But as each essay (or in the case of J. J. Wilson's jocular piece, anti-essay) romps its way through an array of mythic analogues which allows Woolf to be a Porphyrone rescuing herself from the underworld, and Mrs Dalloway to become a "high priest" at a "pagan Mass", the sensible reader is likely to be put off rather than persuaded by the style of this "collocative effort". Rarely does an essay encourage a return to the novels, Judy Little's discussion of Jacob's Room as a parody Bildungsroman being an exception in this regard, as it is too in countenancing "mild, even cheerful feminism" as a possibility. Marcus gives her contributors a dubious charter when she implies that like Woolf herself they are too busy saying new things to "write beautifully", and so must "leave that legacy to our literary daughters and our students".

The strange thing about both books is that the new things said hardly touch the novels. Woolf's artistic legacy, at all. Woolf criticism is clearly becoming a matter of talking sides: indeed Trombley asserts that "the battle lines are drawn". No room is left for a middle way, flexible and tentative speculation, or even for very much in the way of interpretation of the work which is the ultimate justification of all this research and psychic delving. Male or female, "our students" surely deserve a more generous and straightforward "legacy" than is offered here.

Valerie Shaw Valerie Shaw is lecturer in English at the University of Edinburgh.

BOOKS ENGLISH

Broad approaches

The Later Middle Ages edited by Stephen Medcalf Methuen, £11.50 and £5.95 ISBN 0 416 85990 0 and 86000 1

The publication of this book in the "Context of English Literature" series, so soon after Richard Green's Poets and Princelovers and Janet Coleman's Medieval Readers and Writers 1350-1400 (in a similar series, "English Literature in History"), suggests that there is an increasing interest in the non-literary context of late medieval English literature. It does not, however, any more than the other two books, demonstrate that the problems of focusing and satisfying that interest have yet been solved.

It is an ambitious and variable book, containing much information and some interesting ideas, but it does not provide a coherent account of the "context" of English literature in the period 1350-1550, which is what it claims to do. This is not unexpected, given that it is written by four different persons, with different areas of knowledge and expertise, and given the vast area they have been set to cover. Furthermore, chapters two and five make only sporadic attempts to relate what they are saying to the literature of the period, while chapter four makes no attempt to do so at all. A great weight, therefore, falls on chapters one and three, written by the editor, which should ideally pull the book together into some sort of shape; but these chapters are absorbed in their own ideas, and do not serve this purpose.

The outstanding achievement of the book is chapter five, "The age of the household", by David Starkey, which deals with the socio-historical background to the period. It covers the institutions of marriage and the family, the concept of "service" in religion, politics and love, the growth of bastard feudalism, of livery and maintenance, and associated political developments. The sense of historical impetus is maintained well into the sixteenth century - the only part of the book, incidentally, where the period after 1500 is made to appear any more than an appendage. The chapter is original, clear, and forcefully written, and comes from a thorough and thoroughly digested knowledge of the subject. The one obvious omission is of any extended account of the influence of literature in the fifteenth century, and particularly on the patronage provided by the middle and upper gentry.

Nicola Coldstream, in chapter four, on "Art and architecture", provides a brisk and competent survey, which crams in a large amount of information, but which has really sought an adequate language of respect in the visible world.

Perhaps it was a consequence of these ambitious aims, as well as of his own constitutional need to rework his poetry, but Thomson certainly bequeathed to his first editor, Lord Lytelton, as now to his most recent, James Sambrook, a huge task: first, of collation, then of presenting in an acceptable format the various texts of The Seasons. To any one who has tried to study the poem in its successive versions - a rewarding task, for many reasons of literary, cultural or publishing history - it is impossible to have all the necessary information clearly before one. Quix Zippel's critical edition of 1908 (in Palaestra 66, Berlin) managed well enough; J. L. Robertson's, also of 1908, in the Complete Poetical Works (Oxford) less well. Both printed modernized texts and neither consulted a number of editions and states revised by Thomson. Dr Sambrook's contribution to the Oxford English Texts, in its scope and efficiency, replaces both its predecessors. Its copy text is that of the 1746

- Margery Kempe, Hoccleve, Usk, and the author of The Cloud of Unknowing - conceive of and describe the inner life, within a culture prevalently impersonal in its modes of literary expression. The approach is quirky, often original and illuminating, especially in the way things not usually brought together are juxtaposed; there is some tendency also to grow excited about ideas that are not too well-defined. There are similar qualities in the first chapter, "On reading books from a half-alien culture", which deals in an amiable, informal and disarmingly personal way with the problems of historical understanding. Different concepts of the nature of the book and of the function of poetry, different modes of convention, the idea of art as "craft", are some of the subjects pecked at in this chapter, which ends with a hectic scramble of names of writers and books as the author tries to do his duty by historical periodization. The claim that history provides a context and elucidation for reading literature - while literature provides "innerness" and evidence for constructing history (page 27) - is assiduously repeated, though what happens, frankly, is that the most interesting works of literature constantly excuse themselves from the generalizations proposed. There is some harmless fun along the way, with allusion to the changing connotations of "make love" in the

1960s, and a quotation from the World Atlas of Wine, while the suggestions that Hawes is like Rabelais as read by Mr Polly, or that the play of Mary Magdalen has Brechtian qualities (page 47), could only have come from an unusually fertile mind. The chapter does not work as an introduction to such an ambitious book.

Instead of a conclusion, we have an epilogue, which consists of a short essay comparing Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde and Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida. It is interesting, and eloquent and sensitive to Chaucer, but in fact almost exclusively literary. Rather than providing the clinching case-study for the book it seems to prove that such a book did not need to be written. This can hardly be true. The point to make, perhaps, is that the recognition of the relationships between literature and other disciplines of study must be made through concentration on particulars. The assumption that a large subject should be tackled on a broad front is a false one: the broader the approach, the more the elements of the subject will tend to dispose themselves in their traditional postures.

Derek Pearsall Derek Pearsall is professor of Medieval English at the University of York.

Seasonal variations

The Seasons by James Thomson edited with an Introduction and commentary by James Sambrook Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £45.00 ISBN 0 19 812713 8

Between 1725, when Winter was first published, and 1746 James Thomson wrote and continuously revised The Seasons. This long poem, not always as accessible and as valuable to its modern as to its eighteenth-century readers, is none the less a poem of considerable importance in the history of British poetry ("Britannia took her own native country, Scotland", wrote Thomson).

Its varied and complex descriptive-reflective-didactic mode had obvious models in Virgil's Georgics and even Milton's Paradise Lost, yet their authority was significantly extended and complicated both by Thomson's wide reading in non-poetic works (especially Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Shaftesbury's Moralists, Addison's essays) and by his own obviously alert response to shifting patterns of psychology and its languages in the second quarter of the century. Thomson attempted - and considerably enlarged and modified his text in successive attempts - to evoke the natural world as a syntax and vocabulary for religion, philosophy and science; to have joined his self-conscious attention to the movements of his own mind which sought an adequate language of respect in the visible world.

Yet what is still needed is some assessment of Thomson's role in promoting and then perhaps demoting an emblematic or allegorical language for a poet's moods and introspection. Both contemporary developments in landscape gardening, to which Thomson makes frequent allusions in later reworkings of The Seasons, and discussions of classical imagery such as is represented by Joseph Spence's Polymetis of 1747 show that emblematic language was in decline; what comes to fill the resulting vacuum is a special use of natural description which nevertheless retained an instinct for both the genius loci and the poet's own special genius. The designs which William Kent made for the 1730 edition of The Seasons (included in this edition) celebrate Thomson's "biological" or "biological" "biological" focalism in their mixture of allegorical and natural imagery.

John Dixon Hunt John Dixon Hunt is professor of English literature at Bedford College, London.

RECENT AND FORTHCOMING TITLES FROM CCJ

Coleridge's Blessed Machine of Language

Jerome Christensen In this book, an important young critic offers a reading of Coleridge's prose works which captures its pious, perverse vitality and characterises its rhetorical form. Christensen navigates the complexities of Coleridge's language in profators, marginalia, notebooks, letters, and essays, but concentrates chiefly on the Biographia Literaria and The Friend, his major prose works. Cornell University Press, £12.25 Published 25 February 1982

The Figure of Echo

A MODE OF ALLUSION IN MILTON AND AFTER John Hollander Centred on ways by which Milton's poetry echoes, and is echoed by, other texts, The Figure of Echo deals as well with Spenser and other Renaissance writers, with Romantic poets such as Keats, Shelley, and Wordsworth, and modern poets including Hardy, Eliot, Stevens, Frost, Williams, and Hart Crane. University of California Press, £12.25 Published 25 February 1982

The Dating of Beowulf

Edited by Colin Chase Although this book begins with the candid admission that an accurate dating of Beowulf is impossible, it presents one of the most important inconclusions in the history of the subject. The thirteen contributors turn up so much new and disturbing information, and dismantle so many long-accepted scholarly constructs that Beowulf studies will never be the same again: henceforth every discussion of the poem and its period will begin with a reference to this volume. University of Toronto Press, £10.95 Published 25 February 1982

SOME RECENT TITLES OF RELATED INTEREST

Adultery in the Novel

CONTRACT AND TRANSGRESSION Tony Tanner A paperback edition of Tony Tanner's acclaimed study. In a review of the cloth edition in the Times Literary Supplement, David Lodge described Tanner as 'a brilliantly effective post-structuralist critic in the contemporary European mould'. The Johns Hopkins University Press, £5.50

From Custom to Capital

THE ENGLISH NOVEL AND THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION Igor Webb An investigation of the parallels between the Industrial Revolution and the novel, From Custom to Capital includes extended discussion of Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice and Mansfield Park, Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre and Shirley, and Charles Dickens's Hard Times, amongst others. Cornell University Press, £12.25

English Literature: Opening up the Canon Selected Papers from the English Institute, 1978 Edited by Leslie A. Fiedler and Houston A. Baker, Jr The Johns Hopkins University Press, £8.00

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BOOKS ENGLISH

Everything but life

William Godwin as Novelist by B. J. Tysdahl Athlone Press, £15.00 and £5.95 ISBN 0 485 11223 X and 12040 2

Godwin is not a giant even among moral philosophers or political theorists, though his major work, Political Justice, cannot be neglected by either. Mr Tysdahl wisely does not attempt to establish him as a giant among novelists. He does, however, attempt to raise him far above the pigmy stature assigned him even by those with a special interest in the Romantic period.

Others have essayed the same task, for Godwin is a teasing figure. He was so central, so innovative, so intelligent, so independent, so appealingly hardworking - and so poor with it. One wants to find that there is more in his novels than meets the eye on first reading, to find that they are worthwhile as fiction, not merely as signs of the times. Of all such attempts Mr Tysdahl's is probably the most persuasive. It is always sensible, it nicely combines scholarship and individual judgment, and it is written in a thoroughly readable lucid style.

He concedes that the novels following Caleb Williams, Godwin's one outstanding critical success, were written for money - a fact that may account for their relative inferiority. But he argues that the variety of forms he adopted was also artistically valuable, since he added some unorthodox element to each; for though his unpopularity principles, Godwin never rated on them and therefore always needed to be thinking about techniques of persuasion. He concedes, too, that the language... is never sparkling; the stories can be slow and oppressive; the rational philosopher sometimes lectures the reader.

This is countered by the observation that Godwin resisted the temptation to sacrifice the complexity of truth for smart effects or witty summations. Again, it has to be conceded that all the novels, including Caleb Williams, are in some degree ambiguous. But there are counter-arguments to this criticism too. Godwin was the first to deploy the modernist technique of the unreliable narrator; his intellectual atheism was at odds with the emotional set resulting from his Calvinist upbringing - a complexity reflected in his characters; he was aware that the character of both good and bad men will be adversely affected by a bad social system; he was interested in abnormal psychology, and in a near-legendary way set menia or near-mania against the questionable "sanity" of public affairs; or (in Caleb Williams) he was deliberately revealing a character caught between conflicting "beliefs" or philosophies that may be true and all-important.

These are all respectable arguments, buttressed by evidence and analysis. Moreover, Mr Tysdahl demonstrates that even when he was borrowing standard current bottles - gothic, pastoral, or sentimental - as he always did after the formally original Caleb Williams, Godwin usually poured new wine into them: criticizing values usually taken for granted. He also showed that a threat to the authority made every effort to suppress performance, while at the same time Elizabethan dramatists began to produce plays which worked the old material in the interests of the status quo. Robin Tysdahl's new plays endorsed ideals of order, patriotism and morality.

This analysis of the transformative novels of Robin Hood makes instructive reading.

Catherine Healey

Catherine Healey lectures in English at University College, Cardiff

win's novels, it might be argued, have everything but life. Do all the qualities mentioned outweigh the guidebook descriptions and essayistic dialogue? Are the merits in constant danger of being negated by the style? In one short quotation from page 2 of Fleetwood we find, quite typically, "the orb of day" deputizing for "the sun", "refulgent glories" for "sunshine", and a feeling that life in town would not suit him described as "a presentation that the crowded streets and the noisy mart contained larger materials for constituting my pain than pleasure". In short, it still seems rationally possible for the unregenerate to agree with Mr Tysdahl and also agree with the reviewer of the Quarterly who summed up one of Godwin's works as "a very dull novel and a very clever book".

Allan Rodway Allan Rodway is reader in English at the University of Nottingham.

Evolution of a myth

Three Late Medieval Morality Plays edited by G. A. Lester Ernest Benn, £3.50 ISBN 0 510 33505 5 The Early Plays of Robin Hood by David Wiles Boydell & Brewer, £12.00 ISBN 0 85991 082 2

The appearance of medieval plays in good modern editions is always welcome, and modern-spelling editions within the price-range of students make it possible to include medieval drama in the syllabus. Recently cheap editions of fifteenth and sixteenth-century moralities and interludes as fast as they have been produced, and it is to be hoped that G. A. Lester's New Mermaid will last rather longer than some of its predecessors.

This volume, sensibly edited and helpfully introduced, includes Everyman, an old favourite, but no less welcome for that; Mankind, though not quite proper until the last decade or so, but coming into its own now that we are less shocked by scatological comedy and more interested in the signifying practices of drama; and Mundus et Infans, probably less familiar than either of the other two, but a useful example of a birth-to-death morality which takes account of Tudor financial stringency by reorganizing the plot of The Castle of Perseverance, a play which requires a cast of over forty, for two actors who are prepared to do a good deal of doubling.

The Robin Hood plays of roughly the same period are recorded only in fragmentary form or in extracts from parish records. This is rather more esoteric material, as the notice of this short essay by David Wiles may indicate. What makes the author's painstaking reconstruction of this tradition so interesting is his analysis of the evolution of a myth. The early Tudor Robin Hood plays are a celebration of summer, with Robin as May King, Summer Lord or Lord of Misrule. Supported by the parish, which collected money in the course of the festive occasion, with now and then an element of more riotous activity, Robin himself was a man of the chivalrous. During the Elizabethan period, however, the gallantian element in the Robin Hood games began to be perceived as a threat to centralized control. In response to this the authorities made every effort to suppress performance, while at the same time Elizabethan dramatists began to produce plays which worked the old material in the interests of the status quo. Robin Tysdahl's new plays endorsed ideals of order, patriotism and morality.

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Nicholas Brooke

Nicholas Brooke is professor of English literature at the University of East Anglia.

Laughing at Webster

Webster: the critical heritage edited by Don D. Moore Routledge & Kegan Paul, £8.95 ISBN 0 7101 0773 6

The Critical Heritage, let's face it, is really a nineteenth and twentieth century heritage. The series began with the intention of presenting contemporary reactions but where the stuff ran thin the timespan had to be extended. As the general editor says, once behind 1700 there is almost nothing to record, so we must turn again to nineteenth-century attitudes, controversies and language.

Professor Moore does what he can with accounts of stage adaptations, extracts from the prefaces of The and Theobald and, once we have reached the nineteenth century, theatrical views and American reactions are brought in. The proportions (not the editor's fault) distort the facts of public reception, for Webster held the stage almost as well as anyone throughout the seventeenth century and was still played at least in the first quarter of the eighteenth; thereafter he ceased to be a dramatist and became a poet.

The bulk of this volume then consists of variations on a theme by Lamb, who declared that Webster had that intensity of feeling which seems to resolve itself into elements which it contemplates. Lamb was not concerned with theatrical viability and his work did not lead to revival on the stage, nor even towards it; but it did lead to imitation, especially if it was Lamb who first attracted Shelley to the Jacobean. And it contributed to cultural respectability: in 1830 Webster was awarded full academic honours by Dyce's scholarly Works. Thereafter followed the debate that mutters still. Kingsley, facetiously scorned by the editor as a moralist "we" may discount is interesting: "the truth is the study of human nature is not terror and pity, not thought and domesticity. But his love of performing, his keen observation, his broad sympathies and his absorption in the creative process are fully evident in these volumes. Thomas Adolphus Trollope's reminiscences in particular are close to Orwell's description, helping to confirm the idea that the actual and imagined faces are not very different after all.

Professor Collins points out that most recollections of Dickens were favourable, "because, bating his faults, he predominantly impressed people as a good, attractive and kindly man"; besides, Victorian memorialists were less likely than modern counterparts to find faults and probe weaknesses. Yet a few sharply critical comments can be found: some Americans thought him unrefined, and flashily dressed; Thackeray described meeting him and his family "all looking abominably coarse vulgar and happy"; and Kate Dickens declared that her father was "a wicked man - a very wicked man." But these criticisms are overwhelmingly outweighed by appreciation and adulation. Carlyle, that shrewd observer of human behaviour, called him "the good, the gentle, high-gifted, ever-friendly, noble Dickens, every inch of him an American publisher, wrote that his presence there was perpetual sunshine." A more rounded portrait would require the opinions of Dickens's parents, his wife and Ellen Ternan, who all remained silent - but that is an anachronistic wish. But where does Tennyson stand in relation to our own age? W. W. Robson tries to dispel confusion by asserting the "objective" quality of Tennyson's "excellences" (the main ones are effectiveness of communication, abundant felicity of expression, self-evident internal coherence, and largeness of vision). But more than sympathetic question, good sense, good will and a judicious tone are required to address such issues today.

Christopher Ricks weaves an ingenious, ornate and somewhat plighted sequence (hardly an argument) out of Tennyson's catching of phrases

from earlier poets. Ricks himself, in his current manner, sprays out allusion and word-play. Ulysses's "savage race, / That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me" is linked with Hamlet's soliloquizing about whether men who have "such large discourse, / Looking before and after" should use their time "but to sleep and feed".

Tennyson, looking before and after, uses Shakespeare's words as part of a large discourse; the words are not hoarded, or slumbered on, but they are honourably fed upon, in contrast to the honourless daily round of which they speak.

The two poets, complete with their phrases, are incorporated into a new poem by Ricks. It reverberates back and forth across literary history, dissolving and recombining potential doubts into an intricate, sonorous and self-sufficient whole. The Greek and Roman heritage is reactivated, individual phrases and images are given new contexts to shine in, lost fragments of minor works are restored. Problems about the role of the literary tradition in contemporary culture disappear, as if by magic: if they live nowhere else, these poems are active (hyperactive!) in Professor Ricks's powerful discourse. He offers us new lamps for old.

John Bayley's piece on "Tennyson and the Idea of Desecration" must be important but it is very strange. He argues that it is mistaken to depreciate a "Parmasian" quality in the verse for, with "implicit humour", "Tennyson shares with us his awareness that he is writing 'beautiful' poetry as a means of making his life supportable". So Maud and In Memoriam are envisaged as "sending up their own subject-matter". The insight is both profound and perverse. There are "giveaway inflections" in Tennyson's writing but they are I think, what he felt least humorous of all about. Bayley is curiously placed between new theory, which will read Tennyson not for his coherent purposes but for his "elaborate gambits of evasion" (Bayley's phrase), and his role as senior defender of the high literary canon. The latter perspective admires great writers for their completeness of vision and of will, hence Bayley, who is well able to perceive Tennyson's insecurity. Collins wants to read them as part of his awareness - something about which we and the poet collude - for otherwise they would appear as flaws.

This book takes only hesitant steps towards a critical rejudgment of the scope once made by Sir Charles Tennyson.

BOOKS ENGLISH

Primary generosity

Dickens: Interviews and Recollections, two volumes edited by Philip Collins Macmillan, £15.00 each ISBN 0 333 26254 9 and 26255 7 Dickens and Religion by Dennis Walder Allen & Unwin, £12.50 ISBN 0 04 800006 X

Behind Dickens's works George Orwell discerned "a face that is not quite the face of Dickens's photographs, though it resembles it". What he saw was the bearded, high-coloured, laughing face of a man fearless and "generously angry". Philip Collins's compilation of recollections, supplemented by portraits, brings the actual face and demeanour clearly before us. Witness after witness testifies to Dickens's bright eyes and mobile countenance, which rapidly became deeply lined. What Forster called his "quickness, keenness, and practical power", struck everybody, whether he was producing a play, chairing a meeting, tending the sick, inspecting his children's rooms daily or walking fifteen miles at a brisk military pace. What relationships exist between these impressions and his authorial personality? Eliza Lynn Linton thought that in both Thackeray and Dickens "the intellectual appreciation of life and the personal temperament and character were entirely antagonistic."

Without going so far, we can certainly see some discrepancies. Dickens's conversation, though sometimes easy and cheerful, apparently had little memorable wit; his neatness is not obviously reflected in his exuberant fiction; his treatment of his wife contrasts with his sentimental portrayal of his heroine and domesticity. But his love of performing, his keen observation, his broad sympathies and his absorption in the creative process are fully evident in these volumes. Thomas Adolphus Trollope's reminiscences in particular are close to Orwell's description, helping to confirm the idea that the actual and imagined faces are not very different after all.

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which would have been less costly and more convenient.

Using military metaphors to describe Dickens in America in 1842, R. H. Dana feared that there was "no chaplain in the garrison". The Gad's Hill surgeon observed that "Dickens was not much of a Church-goer." As Dennis Walder shows in his clear, painstaking study, Dickens's religion was a "broad, humanistic form of Christianity, crossing sectarian and class boundaries, and drawing on both liberal and Romantic sources." It was found in the simple faith of children, warm human relationships and charitable social concern. It informs Dickens's basic teaching, which was intended to bring home to us (in Lord David Cecil's phrase) "the beauty of the primary generousities".

Although there is nothing new in this general formulation, Dr Walder examines its detailed application in much of Dickens's writing. His aim was not to be exhaustive, yet it is a pity that he omits *Hard Times* and has comparatively little to say about *Great Expectations* and *Our Mutual Friend*, as full analyses of these might have yielded more significant

New lamps for old

Studies in Tennyson edited by Hallam Tennyson Macmillan, £15.00 ISBN 0 333 27884 4

Sir Charles Tennyson, to whom this volume is dedicated, published the biography of his grandfather, *Alfred Tennyson*, in 1948. With this book he altered the direction of Tennyson studies by combing through huge quantities of hitherto embargoed papers, and interpreting them with skill and integrity. Until almost the end of his life, in his ninety-eighth year, he engaged with the most adventurous work of younger scholars with an eager kindness and encouragement and a serious and penetrating mind. This commemorative volume does him less than justice.

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1. Professor/Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Geography and Earth Sciences. Applicants should have a higher degree with substantial teaching and research experience at University level. The appointee would be expected to contribute to the development of the whole department which offers courses in human geography, physical geography, geology, and the teaching of geography. Preference will be given to those capable of teaching at an undergraduate level courses in soils, geomorphology, hydrology and/or geology. Familiarity with tropical systems will be an advantage.
  2. Lecturer in Social Geography. Applicants must have a higher degree in geography with special interests in quantitative methods in geography, spatial organization, and/or environmental studies and resource management. Ability to teach an integrated introductory human geography course will be an advantage.
  3. Lecturer in Geology. Applicants must have a higher degree in geology with diverse teaching interests. The appointee would be expected to teach at an undergraduate level most of the following topics: mineralogy, igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic petrology, structural, economic and applied geology, and geological mapping.
- Salary scales: Professor K 7,900 - 10,300 pa. Senior Lecturer K 6,500 - 8,000 pa. Lecturer K 3,500 - 6,000 pa plus a University addition in range K 1,300 - 1,800 pa (taxable in Malawi). (C1 sterling = K 1.17). Gratuity of 18 months' salary plus gratuity transferable with F.S.U.; family passages; various overseas leave; housing. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent to the Registrar, University of Malawi, University Office, PO Box 278, Zomba, Malawi. Applicants should arrive no later than 3 March 1982. Applicants resident in UK should also send 1 copy to the Committee for International Cooperation in Higher Education, The British Council, Higher Education Division, 10 Spring Gardens, London, SW1A 2BN. Further details are available from either address.

### UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA (Goroka Teachers College)

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER/SENIOR TUTOR IN DANCE/TRADITIONAL (PAPUA NEW GUINEA) DANCE. Goroka Teachers College is the major institution for training teachers for Papua New Guinea's 100 or more high schools. It is situated in the Eastern Highlands, the Central area of the mainland of Papua New Guinea, at an elevation of 1,600 metres. Applicants should be highly qualified in Dance, Education, Dance in Drama, and must have a sound background in both performance and teaching. A University degree (or equivalent) is required. Experience in Teacher Education, especially in a Developing Country, would be of special value as would an interest in Ethnic Dance. Duties would include working with the Drama Lecturer in the area of Traditional Dance & Drama (Papua New Guinea) Dance. Applicants would be required in the preparation and presentation of productions and the up-keep of the facilities and equipment, including costumes, properties and scenery. Classes would include body bonding and movement, mime, creative movement, drama in mime, (Classical mime and ballet not required). Applicant must be prepared to assist in teaching in the area of the visual Arts under the direction and supervision of the Arts Lecturer.

Salary: K18,000 p.a. (C1 sterling = K1.28). Three-year contract; gratuity; support for approved research; rent-free accommodation; family passages; baggage allowance; leave fares after 18 months service; education subsidies; salary continuation scheme to cover extended illness or disability. Applicants who wish to arrange secondment from their home institutions will be welcomed. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae, a recent small photograph and naming 3 referees, should be sent to the Assistant Secretary (Staffing), University of Papua New Guinea, Box 4820, University Post, Papua New Guinea, to arrive no later than 5 March 1982. Applicants resident in UK should also send 1 copy to the Committee for International Cooperation in Higher Education, The British Council, Higher Education Division, 10 Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BN. Further details are available from either address.

### UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN PHYSICS, tenable from June 1982. The department is seeking an experimental physicist with a PhD degree or equivalent, and with considerable teaching and research experience in university environment. The appointee will be expected to: (a) share in teaching Introductory Physics Courses, (b) teach courses in electronics; applicant should provide evidence of knowledge and experience in digital electronics and microprocessors, computer and upgrade laboratory experiments for 3rd, 4th and Honours year courses; an ability to teach Introductory Geophysics (general and applied) will be considered an advantage. The department has a well equipped electronics workshop and a TRS-80 microcomputer system. Research activities in the department include agricultural meteorology, thunderstorms, geomagnetism and upper atmosphere physics. An interest and experience in one of these areas will be considered an advantage. Salaries: Senior Lecturer K18,195pa. Lecturer 2 K16,345pa. Three-year contract; gratuity; support for approved research; rent-free accommodation; family passages; baggage allowance; leave fares after 18 months service; education subsidies; salary continuation scheme to cover extended illness or disability. Applicants who wish to arrange secondment from their home institutions will be welcomed. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae, a recent small photograph and naming 3 referees, should be sent to the Assistant Secretary (Staffing), University of Papua New Guinea, Box 4820, University Post, Papua New Guinea, to arrive no later than 12 March 1982. Applicants resident in UK should also send 1 copy to the Committee for International Cooperation in Higher Education, The British Council, Higher Education Division, 10 Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BN. Further details are available from either address.

### UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA (Port Moresby)

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY in the Department of Psychology and Philosophy. The appointee must have a higher degree in Psychology, a PhD or equivalent is essential for appointment at Senior Lecturer level. The appointee should have a strong background in teaching and research. The appointee will be involved in developing a programme in the field of organizational psychology, which is a component of the major sequence in Psychology and of the newly-established Diploma in Industrial Relations. He/she should also have expertise in one or more of the following areas: Social psychology, personality, individual differences, cross-cultural psychology, guidance and measurement. Supervision of a small number of honours and post-graduate students can be anticipated. Salaries: Senior Lecturer K18,195pa. Lecturer Grade II K16,345pa. Lecturer Grade I K14,495pa. (C1 sterling = K1.28). Three-year contract; gratuity; support for approved research; rent-free accommodation; family passages; baggage allowance; leave fares after 18 months service; education subsidies; salary continuation scheme to cover extended illness or disability. Applicants who wish to arrange secondment from their home institutions will be welcomed. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae, a recent small photograph and naming 3 referees, should be sent to the Assistant Secretary (Staffing), University of Papua New Guinea, Box 4820, University Post, Papua New Guinea, to arrive no later than 5 March 1982. Applicants resident in UK should also send 1 copy to the Committee for International Cooperation in Higher Education, The British Council, Higher Education Division, 10 Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BN. Further details are available from either address.

### MOBERLY SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP 1982-83

The College proposes to elect to a Moberly Senior Scholarship of £300 tenable from Michaelmas Term 1982. The Scholarship is open to women graduates to read for a higher degree.

Further particulars from The Principal, St. Hugh's College, Oxford, to whom applications should be sent by 13th March 1982.

### UNIVERSITY OF MALAWI The Polytechnic

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Faculty of Applied Studies, tenable from 1 September 1982:

1. SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS/STATISTICS in the Department of Mathematics and Statistics. Candidates must have an Honours degree in Mathematics/Statistics and a postgraduate qualification in Mathematics/Statistics. A professional qualification and teaching experience will be an added advantage. Appointees will be required to teach Mathematics/Statistics to diploma/degree students in Business Studies and Engineering.
2. LECTURER IN COMMUNICATIONS STUDIES in the Department of Language and Communication. Applicants must have a Masters degree in English and two or more years of teaching experience. Experience in the Teaching of English as a second language in institutes of further or higher education is essential. Appointees will be required to teach English and Communication at all levels and also to assist in the further expansion of the Department's work.
3. READER/SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATIONAL THEORY in the Department of Technical Education. Applicants should preferably hold a higher degree in Education and have experience in lecturing to students taking degree in Technical Education. Duties will include lecturing in Educational Theory on a Bachelor of Technical Education course and developing syllabi in this subject area, appropriate to the local needs and demands.

Salary scales (including expatriate addition): Reader K7,500-9,000 pa. Senior Lecturer K6,500-8,000 pa. Lecturer K5,000-6,500 pa. Plus a University addition of between K1,300-1,800 pa (taxable in Malawi). (C1 sterling = K1.70). Gratuity of 18-24 months' salary plus gratuity transferable with F.S.U.; family passages; biennial overseas leave; housing at reasonable rental. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by airmail to the Registrar, University of Malawi, University Office, PO Box 278, Zomba, Malawi, to arrive no later than 10 March 1982. Further details are available from the same address.

### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD Junior Research Fellowship in Mathematics

The College proposes to elect to a Junior Research Fellowship in Mathematics for a period of two or three years. The appointee should be a graduate of a University in the United Kingdom or Commonwealth, and should have completed their first degree. The Fellowship is open to men and women.

The Junior Research Fellow will receive a stipend of £7,716 a year, be entitled to lunch and dine at High Table without charge and will be provided with a room or, if warranted, a housing allowance.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the College Tutor, Cambridge, or from the Secretary to the Fellowship, St. John's College, Oxford, to whom applications should be sent by 13th March 1982.

### YATES SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN THEOLOGY

The College proposes to elect to a Yates Senior Scholarship of £300 in Theology, tenable from Michaelmas Term 1982. The Scholarship is open to women graduates to read for a B.A. in Theology or Philosophy and Theology, or for a research degree or the Diploma in Theology.

Further particulars from The Principal, St. Hugh's College, Oxford, to whom applications should be sent by 13th March 1982.

### LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

The Department invites applications for the post of Professor of Accounting and Finance. The post will be considered within the Professional range for candidates with a PhD. Applications should be sent to the Department of Accounting and Finance, Liverpool University, 69, Whitehead Street, Liverpool, L69 3GB. Closing date: 28 February 1982.

## Universities continued

### AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. Salaries (unless otherwise stated) are as follows: Professor \$44,504; Associate Professor \$37,071; Senior Lecturer \$42,572; Lecturer \$42,572; \$42,572.

Further details and application procedure may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), 38 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF unless otherwise stated.

The University of Sydney  
LECTURER IN PHYSICS  
Preference for this position will be given to a candidate with experience and interest in the development and testing of a modern Michelson interferometer.

The position is expected to be filled by a probationary appointment of three years, with the possibility of extension. At all the University's requirements for tenure are deemed to be satisfactorily met, tenure may be granted at the time of appointment.

19 March, 1982.

The University of Adelaide  
WATS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
LECTURER IN BIOMETRY (E1110)  
Applicants should have a PhD in mathematical statistics or equivalent and an interest in applied biometry. The appointment is for a period of three years, with the possibility of extension.

22 March, 1982.

LECTURER IN SOIL SCIENCE (E1105)  
The successful applicant will be expected to undertake research in soils of temperate and subtropical regions and to teach in the Department of Soil Science. The successful applicant will be expected to undertake research in soils of temperate and subtropical regions and to teach in the Department of Soil Science.

12 March, 1982.

University of Melbourne  
LECTURERS (CONTINUING AND LIMITED TENURE) IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY  
The Department has special needs in the following areas: Social, Political and Moral Philosophy; Metaphysics with special reference to the Empiricist and Rationalist traditions; Contemporary European Philosophy. The Department currently offers a course in the Philosophy of Psychology and one of its successful candidates may be expected to teach in this area. Candidates should have a high level of qualifications in other areas of philosophy will, however, be given preference.

5 March, 1982.

Further information about conditions attached to the appointment may be obtained from the Personnel Manager of the University.

Applications, in duplicate, giving full personal particulars (including Marital and marital status), details of academic qualifications and names and addresses of two or three referees, should be sent to the Personnel Manager of the University, GPO Box 408, Adelaide, South Australia 5001, not later than the closing date stated.

La Trobe University  
Melbourne,  
CHAIR IN ECONOMICS (Business Economics)  
The School of Economics currently has two Professorial posts. One is in Industrial Economics, one in International Economics, one in Agricultural Economics, one in International Economics. To meet the needs of an increasing number of students with interests in business economics (including accountancy, business finance, administration, project evaluation, marketing and operations research), it is now proposed to appoint a Professor who will provide an appropriate academic leadership in this area in teaching and research.

The School's undergraduate programme is designed so that students may complete their degrees with sufficient breadth to meet the needs of employers of local, national and international business. A postgraduate diploma in Business Administration is also offered. The School is a postgraduate diploma in Business Administration is also offered. The School is a postgraduate diploma in Business Administration is also offered.

### SOUTH AFRICA UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN PERMANENT DEAN OF ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the above post for appointment on 1 January, 1983 or as soon as possible thereafter.

The successful candidate will be charged with the academic leadership of the faculty of engineering, and with representing the faculty within the university and on outside bodies.

Appointment will be made on the professorial salary scale R20 040 - 20 850 x 900 = R28 250 p.a. (E1 = R1.83 approx.). In addition a service bonus of nearly one month's salary is payable annually.

Staff benefits include 75 percent remission of tuition fees for dependants at UCT, study leave, a housing subsidy scheme subject to government regulations, pension fund, medical and group life assurance.

Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae giving complete details of educational background, professional and teaching experience, research interests and publications, and the names and addresses of three referees. Closing date for applications is 28 March, 1982.

Further information should be obtained either from Miss J. Lloyd, South African Universities Office, Chichester House, 278 High Holborn, London WC1V 7HE, or the Registrar (Attention: Appointments Office), University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7700, South Africa. Applications should be submitted direct to the Registrar, as indicated.

The University's policy is not to discriminate on the appointment of staff on the grounds of sex, race or religion. Further information on the implementation of this policy is obtainable on request.

### CANTERBURY UNIVERSITY OF KENT SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for a post of Research Fellow to work on an ongoing project in social psychology. The project will be on the role of the individual in social behaviour. The research will be carried out in the Department of Social Psychology, Canterbury University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NF. The appointment is for a period of 2 years.

The person appointed will be expected to have a first degree in psychology or a related discipline, and a postgraduate qualification in social psychology, and to have published work in the field.

Salary: £10,000 p.a. (plus £1,000 p.a. for research expenses). The successful applicant will be expected to have a first degree in psychology or a related discipline, and a postgraduate qualification in social psychology, and to have published work in the field.

31 March, 1982.

### HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF ASSISTANT ESTATES OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Estates Officer. The successful candidate will be expected to have a first degree in architecture or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

Salary: \$10,000 p.a. (plus \$1,000 p.a. for research expenses). The successful applicant will be expected to have a first degree in architecture or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

### DUBLIN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Lecturer in Physics. The successful candidate will be expected to have a first degree in physics or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

Salary: £10,000 p.a. (plus £1,000 p.a. for research expenses). The successful applicant will be expected to have a first degree in physics or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

### LONDON UNIVERSITY OF PSYCHIATRY ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

Applications are invited for the post of Additional Research Officer. The successful candidate will be expected to have a first degree in psychology or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

Salary: £10,000 p.a. (plus £1,000 p.a. for research expenses). The successful applicant will be expected to have a first degree in psychology or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

### BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING ROBOTICS RESEARCH

Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow in Robotics. The successful candidate will be expected to have a first degree in engineering or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

Salary: £10,000 p.a. (plus £1,000 p.a. for research expenses). The successful applicant will be expected to have a first degree in engineering or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

### KENT UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION Tutor-Organiser for West Kent

Applications are invited for the post of Tutor-Organiser for West Kent. The successful candidate will be expected to have a first degree in education or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

Salary: £10,000 p.a. (plus £1,000 p.a. for research expenses). The successful applicant will be expected to have a first degree in education or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

### LAMBERT SAINT DAVID'S UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Geography. The successful candidate will be expected to have a first degree in geography or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

Salary: £10,000 p.a. (plus £1,000 p.a. for research expenses). The successful applicant will be expected to have a first degree in geography or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

### NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE UNIVERSITY OF MARKETING

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Marketing. The successful candidate will be expected to have a first degree in marketing or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

Salary: £10,000 p.a. (plus £1,000 p.a. for research expenses). The successful applicant will be expected to have a first degree in marketing or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

### AGENCY POLICIES IN RURAL AREAS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Agency Policies in Rural Areas. The successful candidate will be expected to have a first degree in rural studies or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

Salary: £10,000 p.a. (plus £1,000 p.a. for research expenses). The successful applicant will be expected to have a first degree in rural studies or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

### AGENCY POLICIES IN RURAL AREAS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Agency Policies in Rural Areas. The successful candidate will be expected to have a first degree in rural studies or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

Salary: £10,000 p.a. (plus £1,000 p.a. for research expenses). The successful applicant will be expected to have a first degree in rural studies or a related discipline, and to have published work in the field.

**REMINDER**  
COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE T.H.E.S. SHOULD ARRIVE NOT LATER THAN 10.30 am. MONDAY PRECEDING THE DATE OF PUBLICATION

Universities continued

MALAWI UNIVERSITY OF CHANCELLERY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Biology... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

The Council of the University invites applications for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Biology... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

SWAZILAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

TRINIDAD UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER AND CLERK TO THE GOVERNING BODY

Salary £14,496 - £15,720 per annum (NJC, APT and C. PO3 special points 53-57). The Governing Body is seeking a successor to the present incumbent who retires in June, 1982...

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC

Owing to the retirement of Dr L E Lawley applications are invited for the post of DIRECTOR which will fall vacant on 1st September 1982...

LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC DEPUTY RECTOR (RESOURCES)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the above post which will become vacant later this year...

THE POLYTECHNIC, HUDDERSFIELD DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited for the post of Head of Department of the Department of Behavioural Sciences...

QITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

Colleges of Further Education

Nene College Northampton

Lecturer in Music. The post will be offered at Lecturer I or Lecturer II according to qualifications and experience...

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL EDGE HILL COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Appointment of Director. The Governing Body of the College invites applications for the post of Director of Edge Hill College of Higher Education...

LONDON INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Administration. Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Organic or Bio-Chemistry...

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Administrative Assistant. Applications are invited for a temporary post, for one year in the first instance...

Research Associate

Applications are invited for a post as Research Associate in the Department of Education to assist in an SRRC funded research project...

Holidays and Accommodation

HARVARD Flat Exchange in Boston. 3-bedroom flat in Harvard Sq. and 2-bedroom house in Cambridge...

Colleges and Departments of Art

ilea Inner London Education Authority. GAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ART AND CRAFTS. Peckham Road, SE5 6UF.

Librarians

University of London Institute of Psychiatry LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the post of Librarian to take charge of this postgraduate medical school library...

Colleges of Higher Education

ADULT EDUCATION COURSES. RICHMOND ADULT COLLEGE. Parkshot Main Centre, Parkshot, Richmond Surrey...

Adult Education Courses

COLCHESTER UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX. DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS. POSGRADUATE COURSES IN APPLIED LINGUISTICS...

Research

NORWICH UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA. SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES. SSC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY...

Research

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION. DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION. RESEARCH FELLOW IN HEALTH EDUCATION...

Colleges and Departments of Art

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC. DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING. RESEARCH ASSISTANT. Salary scale: £4,586 - £4,818 per annum...

Colleges and Departments of Art

Inner London Education Authority. GAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ART AND CRAFTS. Peckham Road, SE5 6UF.

Overseas

Western Australian Institute of Technology

PERMANENT TENURE APPOINTMENTS. CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN HEALTH SCIENCES. The Centre is supported by a programme grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation...

SENIOR LECTURER (Ref 463) EPIDEMIOLOGY/BIostatISTICS. Responsible for co-ordination of the Research and Evaluation stream of the Graduate Diploma/Masters programmes...

SENIOR LECTURER (Ref 464) HEALTH ECONOMICS. Responsible for development, planning and co-ordination of courses within the area of economics and evaluation of health systems...

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

Associate Professor Hebrew Bible and Western Religion. The University of Calgary has an anticipated vacancy, subject to funding, for an Associate Professor to commence July 1, 1982...

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

OTAGO UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE

Senior Lecturer in Microbiology. Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN MICROBIOLOGY...

OTAGO UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE

Senior Lecturer in Microbiology. Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN MICROBIOLOGY...

OXFORD COLLEGE

The College proposes to recruit a Lecturer in the Department of Biology... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

SOUTH PACIFIC UNIVERSITY OF THE ISLANDS

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

TRINIDAD UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

TRINIDAD UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

TRINIDAD UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

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ULSTER THE NEW UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

ULSTER THE NEW UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

BROMLEY COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

BROMLEY COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

BRENT LONDON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY... The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

QUARTERS. POETRY. Personal. IMMEDIATE ADVANCE £100. Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY...

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QUARTERS. POETRY. Personal. IMMEDIATE ADVANCE £100. Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY...

Overseas continued

**Western Australian Institute of Technology**

**WA SCHOOL OF MINES**

*The WA School of Mines is situated at Kalgoorlie, the centre of the Underground Metalliferous mining operations in WA and is the only Advanced Educational Mining School in the State. The School's scope of activities has recently been widened by the establishment of a Branch of the School at Collie, the centre of Coal Mining in W.A. Excellent co-operation from the Mining Industry ensures that Graduates are practically oriented as well as academically qualified.*

*Options for the future of the School, including that of an independent college, are currently under review by the W.A. Government. However, continuity of employment and conditions of service not less favourable than WAIT conditions are guaranteed for appointees.*

**PRINCIPAL LECTURER/HEAD OF DEPARTMENT - MINING AND ENGINEERING (Ref 347A)**

The Department of Mining and Engineering offers a range of undergraduate programmes in Mining, Mine Surveying and Engineering. Other courses available at the School are degree programmes in Mining Geology, Metallurgy and Business Studies, and postgraduate programmes in Metallurgy.

The Head of Mining and Engineering will be responsible for academic leadership, effective liaison with the mining industry, and co-ordination of the academic and administrative functions of the Department in co-operation with other sections of the School.

Academic and professional qualifications in Mining Engineering with relevant experience in the mining industry required. Tertiary teaching or research experience desirable.

*The appointee would be encouraged to pursue consultative work in his field of expertise. Such work with industry could provide the appointee with additional funding capacity and the opportunity to travel within Australia and overseas. WAIT Policy allows appointees to spend up to 25% of their VAMU recurrent under cost activities.*

*Female: The post offers permanent academic tenure. It is a minimum policy that persons appointed as Head of Department will be assigned the appropriate salary for an initial period of three years, with eligibility for promotion should an appointee not continue as Head of Department, to the academic level and salary appropriate.*

**LECTURERS - MINING ENGINEERING (Ref. 437) (Two Positions)**

Teach in the three year Bachelor of Applied Science Course in Mining Engineering and the four year Bachelor of Engineering Course in Mining. One position calls for experience in surface mining, preferably open pit on a large scale, and the other for experience in underground mining at a senior staff level. Both appointees will be required to lecture/supervise units in the broad range of Mining Engineering. Relevant academic qualifications and a knowledge of both metalliferous and coal mining required. Postgraduate qualifications, experience in Rock Mechanics and Computer Applications or Mine Economics, and teaching experience an advantage.

Salary Range: Principal Lecturer \$34,286 or \$36,680 or \$27,071. Lecturer \$20,983 - \$27,128.

Qualifications: Applicants with lesser qualifications will be considered at one than the advertised level of appointment.

These positions are available with permanent tenure, however the Institute is interested in receiving applications from persons preferring a limited term appointment of up to an initial maximum of three years.

Limited term appointments are available and family plus some assistance with removal expenses. Subsidisation is available for staff with Permanent Tenure. Return fares are provided for staff appointed for a limited term.

Appointments: Details, including names and addresses of three referees, should be submitted in duplicate not later than 28th February, 1982 to the Migration Office, Western Australia House, 118 Strand, London WC2R 2DJ, from whom a brochure containing further information may be obtained.

When applying please quote position reference number and media code 982.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF BAHRAIN**

University College of Arts, Science and Education, established in 1979, invites applications for academic posts in the following departments:

**Arabic and Islamic Studies**

1. Professor in Linguistics.
2. Associate Professor in Classical Literature.
3. Associate Professor in Islamic Studies with specialisation in Islamic Law.

**Education**

1. Professor or Associate Professor in Educational Technology.
2. Professor, Associate Professor or Assistant Professor in Foundations of Education.
3. Professor, Associate Professor or Assistant Professor in Methods and Curriculum.
4. Associate Professor or Assistant Professor in Educational Planning and Administration.

**English**

1. Professor in Rhetoric or Applied Linguistics with specialisation in Rhetoric.
2. Associate Professor in Modern English or American Literature.
3. Assistant Professor in English or American Literature.
4. Assistant Professor or Instructor in Applied Linguistics or EFL.

**General Studies**

1. Associate Professor in Islamic History or History Education.
2. Assistant Professor in Applied Linguistics (with experience in teaching French as a foreign language, as well as translation French-Arabic/French).
3. Assistant Professor in Geography Education or Economic Geography.

**Psychology**

1. Assistant Professor in Clinical Psychology or Cognition. (Required to teach in Arabic and English, preferably with cross-cultural educational training.)

**Biology**

1. Professor, Associate Professor, or Assistant Professor in Taxonomy or Ecology. An interest in desert ecology would be an advantage.
2. Professor, Associate Professor, or Assistant Professor in Plant Physiology/Plant Biochemistry. Duties include courses in plant physiology at introductory and advanced levels, and in general botany.
3. Professor, Associate Professor, or Assistant Professor in Developmental Biology, Endocrinology. Teaching general courses in biology and courses in developmental biology and endocrinology.
4. Professor, Associate Professor, or Assistant Professor in Biological Education. Ability to speak Arabic an advantage.

**Chemistry**

1. Professor in Physical Chemistry.
2. Professor in Inorganic Chemistry.
3. Two Assistant Professors. Preference given to candidates with interests in analytical chemistry, organo-metallic chemistry, chemical education or applied chemistry.

**Mathematics**

1. Professor in Pure Mathematics.
2. Associate Professor in Algebra.
3. Assistant Professor (any specialisation).

**Physics**

1. Assistant Professor with background in electronics and the teaching of electronics.

**Physical Education**

1. Professor, Associate Professor or Assistant Professor in Physical Education.

Candidates for the instructor's position must have M.A., whilst others must have a Ph.D. and experience in a recognised university. Applicants for Professor and Associate Professor positions must show evidence of research and publications. Appointees will be expected to teach from Preparatory to final degree levels.

Language of Instruction in Science, Mathematics and English Literature is English; in all other fields, Arabic.

Salary scales (One Bahrain Dinar = Sterling Pound 1.40, US\$ 2.85 approx.)

Professor	BD. 10,800 x 9 to 16,200
Associate Professor	BD. 9,000 x 9 to 11,700
Assistant Professor	BD. 7,800 x 9 to 10,800
Instructor	BD. 6,600 x 9 to 8,700

Benefits and allowances include free, furnished air-conditioned living quarters; full range of medical and health services; substantial educational allowances for up to 3 children; extra monthly salary for each year of service; air tickets to and from Bahrain each year for family; two months' paid summer vacation; allowance for shipment of personal effects at beginning of appointment, etc.

Bahrain has no income tax.

Contracts are for two years, renewable.

Candidates should apply in writing, citing three referees, to the Acting Rector, University College of Bahrain, P.O. Box 1082, Manama, Bahrain; Arabia; Gulf.

Applications should be received by the middle of March 1982.

Overseas continued

**AUSTRALIA**  
**Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology Limited**

**LECTURER**  
**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING**

Applicants should have an appropriate tertiary qualification and experience in two or more of the following areas: commercial computer applications; computer graphics; computer networks; control systems; data base; data communication; micro and/or mini computer hardware; real-time applications programming; scientific, mathematical, engineering computer applications; software engineering; systems analysis and design.

The position is tenured. Salary within the range \$19,821-\$28,037 p.a.

A position description should be obtained from Staff Branch, RMIT, P.O. Box 2478/G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001. Applications quoting ref. no. 128/18/AN to the Staff Office by 5/3/1982.

**ISRAEL**  
**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND OVERSEAS COUNCIL**

Theological Scholar

Overseas Council propose to appoint a scholar to acquire into the relationship between the Christian Faith and Judaism. The scholar will be expected to engage in a dialogue in Israel. The appointment for three years to the first instance. The successful applicant will require to reside in Jerusalem. Enquiries to Deputy General Secretary, Overseas Council, 128 Gower Street, Edinburgh, EH3 4YN by February 15th 1982.

**CANADA**  
**MCMASTER UNIVERSITY**

**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING**

The Department of Civil Engineering and Engineering Mechanics at McMaster University will be making a tenure-track appointment in the field of Geotechnical Engineering effective July 1, 1982 or as soon as possible thereafter. Applicants should hold the Ph.D. degree. The successful applicant will be expected to participate in undergraduate and graduate teaching and also conduct research in his field of specialisation. Salary level will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Applications with curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent as soon as possible to the Chairman, Department of Civil Engineering and Engineering Mechanics, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, M1S 4L7.

**BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY**  
**COMMUNICATIONS**

Birzeit University is a four-year Arab University of the Israeli Occupied West Bank of Jordan. The Department of English has several vacancies starting Fall 1982/83. Candidates should have an MA or PhD in Applied Linguistics, TEFL/Applied Linguistics and professional teaching experience abroad. Benefits include airfare, relocation allowance, health insurance, and a salary in hard currency. One-year contract, renewable. Please send CV transcripts and three letters of recommendation to: Hassan Michael Aghawi, Department of English, Birzeit University, P.O. Box 14, Birzeit, West Bank, 118 Israel.

Conferences & Seminars

**ATHROFA GOGLEDD DD CYMRU**  
**THE NORTH E WALES INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

**AND**

**THE BRITISH COUNCIL/TETOC**

**CONFERENCE: TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION LINKS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

North East Wales Institute, Wrexham, April 1st, 1982. Principal speakers will include: Mr S. R. Samady, Director, Division of Science, Technical and Vocational Education, UNESCO, Paris. Dr Nabin Mohsen, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Education, Egypt.

Through link programmes, a number of British Colleges and Universities assist institutions in developing countries to improve academic and curriculum planning and to develop staff and other resources.

The Conference is intended to acquaint other British Colleges and Universities with the practical implications of overseas link involvement such as funding and management and, more broadly, with what they can expect to give and gain.

Participants will be presented with a range of opinions and practical advice, both from existing British and overseas link partners and major national and international agencies.

Further details and programme are available from: The Conference Secretary, International & Management Centre, North East Wales Institute, 101 Box Lane, Wrexham LL12 7RB, Clwyd, North Wales.

**SEX DISCRIMINATION ACT, 1975**

No job advertisement which indicates or can reasonably be understood as indicating an intention to discriminate on ground of sex (eg by inviting applications only from males or only from females) may be accepted, unless

1. The job is for the purpose of a private household or
2. It is a business employing fewer than six persons or
3. It is otherwise exempted from the requirements of the Sex Discrimination Act.

A statement must be made at the time the advertisement is placed saying which of the exceptions in the Act is considered to apply.

In addition to employment, the principal areas covered by the section of the Act which deals with advertisements are education, the supply of goods and services and the sale or letting of property.

It is the responsibility of advertisers to ensure that advertisement content does not discriminate under the terms of the Sex Discrimination Act.

Miscellaneous

**Fluid Dynamics**

Wind loads on structures, vortex-induced oscillations, wave loads on offshore structures: Atkins Research and Development are leading consultants in these technical areas and are rapidly developing their business in the UK and overseas. We wish to appoint a fluid dynamicist who is keen to build up a reputation in bluff body fluid dynamics, including the topics listed above. The successful candidate will have a first rate academic record and probably some experience in the application of such knowledge to practical engineering situations.

The company encourages staff to develop their expertise and participate in research activities as well as satisfying the needs of clients in a wide range of technically advanced industries.

The work is demanding but the candidates will receive full support from an expanding team of professional staff in the Dynamics Department. The remuneration will reflect the demands of the post. Generous removal allowances will be paid where applicable. Atkins Research and Development are part of the WS Atkins Group, one of Europe's largest management and engineering consultancies and offer excellent career prospects.

Please write giving details of experience to G. J. Dempsey, Personnel Adviser, Atkins Research & Development, Woodcote Grove, Ashley Road, Epsom KT18 5BW or telephone Epsom 26140, extension 2676 for an application form.

**Atkins Research and Development**  
*The Queens Award for Export Achievement to the WS Atkins Group*

**THE TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT**

SPECIAL BOOK NUMBERS FOR 1982

February	12	Academic book sale	June	4	Geography
	19	Education (I)		11	Social Administration
	26	Biological Sciences (I)			
March	2	Economics (I)	September	17	Education (II)
	12	European Studies		24	Economics (II)
	19	Sociology (I)			
	26	Maths & Physics (I)	October	1	Biological Sciences (II)
April	2	London Book Fair (6-8 April)		8	University Presses
	16	History (I)		15	English (II)
	23	Psychology (I)		22	Sociology (II)
	30	Engineering		29	Maths & Physics (II)
May	7	Philosophy	November	5	History (II)
	14	Chemistry		12	Psychology (II)
	21	Law		19	Politics
	28	American Studies		26	Computer Science
April	2	Management Education (Association of Teachers of Management)	April	5-8	
June	25	Computers in Higher Education			
September	10	Higher Education in the Common Market			
October	8	Academic Journals			

Special Features for 1982

**COLLEGE OF THE BAHAMAS**  
**STAFF VACANCIES**

The following posts will become vacant for September 1st, 1982. All positions require that applicants are able to teach up to at least first year university level.

- I. 2 LECTURERS IN ACCOUNTING - Candidates should either hold a Master's Degree in Business Administration with a major in Accounting or equivalent professional qualifications in Accounting. Ability to teach British Accounting is desirable.
- II. 1 LECTURER IN MARKETING - to teach Marketing including salesmanship, Retailing and Research courses. Practical experience in Marketing an asset.
- III. 1 LECTURER IN MANAGEMENT/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - to teach General Management with a capacity to formulate, teach and implement programme in public administration.
- IV. 1 LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY
- V. 2 LECTURERS IN MATHEMATICS - to teach pure Mathematics, Statistics and/or Applied Mathematics.
- VI. 1 LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY - to design and implement courses in Psychology, Social Research, Social Psychology and Mass Communications.
- VII. 1 LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY/SOCIAL STUDIES - to design and implement courses in both areas. Experience in teaching Social Studies as an integrated subject at the High School and post High School levels is desirable.
- VIII. 1 LECTURER IN ELECTRONICS/TELECOMMUNICATIONS - to teach technician-level work to liaise with industry, to assume the responsibility of a Workshop/Laboratory and to train a laboratory technician.
- IX. 2 LECTURERS IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING - to teach and design courses at technician level and to liaise with industry. Candidates must have at least five years' experience.
- X. 1 LECTURER IN ELECTRONICS (HANDOUT) - to teach and design courses at technician level. Skill in the maintenance of audio-visual equipment is desirable.

Candidates for Lecturership in the Academic areas should have qualifications up to the Master's Degree level in the subject areas plus at least one year of teaching at the College level. Candidates for Lecturership in the Technical areas should have a University degree or the equivalent in an appropriate professional field, plus at least two years of post-graduate industrial or teaching experience.

Although it is desirable that all candidates should have the above qualifications, experienced candidates with lesser qualifications may also be considered.

The salary range for the above positions runs from \$14,400 to \$500 to \$18,900 per annum.

Interested candidates should submit current resumes together with recent work references and up-to-date transcripts by 5th March, 1982 to:

The Personnel Officer  
College of the Bahamas  
College Field Campus  
P.O. Box N-4912  
Nassau, Bahamas

**TTR Tertiary Training and Recruitment**

**Can you teach**  
**ELECTRONICS AUTOMATIC CONTROL**  
**CIRCUIT THEORY COMPUTER SOFTWARE**  
**at second year BSc level?**

Can you be released (sabbatical or secondment perhaps) for 16 weeks commencing late February?

Would you be prepared to spend this time on a well-appointed Engineering College campus 120 miles south of Tripoli?

If so, contact Tony Hockenrull on 01-636 5139 between 11.00 and 12.30 Monday to Friday.

UK salary over 4 months up to £1.5K per month, free furnished accommodation, generous local allowances and return airfare.

**ETH ZÜRICH**

The Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich invites applications for a chair in

**Physical Geography**

Duties of the new professor will include teaching undergraduate physical geography as well as graduate courses in selected topics.

The successful applicant will have several years of professional experience after university graduation, preferably in climatology, is required.

The Institute of Geography is located, together with the corresponding institute of the University of Zurich, in a new campus in the Zurich city limits.

Applications, with curriculum vitae and list of publications, should be submitted before April 1, 1982, to Prof. H. Ursprung, President, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, CH-8092 Zurich/Switzerland.

**AN EXPANDING AMERICAN COMPANY**  
seeks a  
**EUROPEAN COURSE ADMINISTRATOR**

The Company seeks an experienced education courses for engineers, scientists and technical managers.

The person appointed will be based in Amsterdam, and will probably have experience of such courses of continuing education. English should be the first language and knowledge of other European languages would be a distinct advantage.

The person will be responsible for the smooth running of the Amsterdam Office, which includes preparation of financial reports for courses running in Europe, liaison with other offices and financial transactions by a well equipped computer system with home and abroad connections by a well equipped telephone system with home and abroad connections by a well equipped telex system.

Applicants will be invited to interview and salary requirements should be enclosed in the application.

M. J. Johnson  
The Center for Professional Advancement  
PO Box 19866, 1000 GW Amsterdam.

Jep 21 1982

# Don's diary

## Sunday

Decide to write a diary on reading Laurie Taylor's column (secretary-lecturer exchange about teaching schedule: subservient stuff as we resist redundancies!) Draw deep breath for plunge - first term back after study leave . . . Reread first two lectures. One, on lyric metre, is straightforward (for me, if not for the students), with a handout; the other, on Sophocles' *Antigone*, has crucial notes in green (code for the year) added to pages already crammed with multi-coloured interpolations and marginalia. Resolve to re-write entire course (next time).

## Monday

Get up early, dispatch son and daughter (Mum, where's my violin! dinner-money/play-piece/shirts) to school (local primary): walk through snow (local park): walk through snow to work. Amazingly, students have returned despite horrendous weather: there are signs of difficult journeys and of flats with burst pipes. After 9am lecture, proceed to library with books for reissue under computerized Circan scheme, using my own personal piece of plastic for the first time; experience strong Luddite impulses as overtures resisted by recalcitrant machine, but persevere until eventually all books contentedly "accepted". Type and send off book review to journal, singly all of 10 months ahead of deadline. After family lunch at home, return to department for an hour's session with MLit student. Worry a little about the nature of the degree - one year's course work (successfully completed in this case), one year's (or, rather, 7 months'), as there is a May 1 'deadline' dissertation on unrelated subject. Spend the rest of the day - evening too - talking or writing to contributors to book I am editing on *Marriage and Property*.

## Tuesday

Morning vanishes as I select and distribute multifarious bits and pieces of tutorial work for the term, including passages for prose composition (yes, we still do . . .) till 12 o'clock, when I lecture on *Antigone* from my polytrophic notes. Lunch in university staff club. Spend all afternoon finalizing translation paper in modern Greek, acting as external examiner for another university. Look forward to seeing friends there; and back to last summer in Greece, especially Aegean Conference on Kos, memorable for scholarly contacts, colourful personalities, good food and administrative chaos. Alas for the international congress in Cyprus this spring: it falls in our term-time. And so does annual meeting of Classical Association, of which I received notice this morning. But rest of day's still to be had - letter about a conference I shall attend in Seattle in July (absolutely no connection with the World Cup) and letter from Dutch scholar offering book he has picked up (early nineteenth-century commentary on Euripides' *Phoenissae* on which, as he knows, I am working); already have the commentary but am very touched by the thought.

## Wednesday

Start the day with a translation class, then discuss arrangements for special subject teaching with colleague who filed in during my study leave. After tea, I go to student who graduated last year and, like the many others, had since had succession of temporary jobs. Collect hot

from the press, report of the "restructuring committee" and read rapidly and nervously sections directly affecting classics; we mull them over at departmental coffee session. All afternoon taken up with unpalatable meeting of the council of the faculty of arts: "council may discuss content, but not alter the substance of the report". Frustrated council discusses and comments, but there is nothing new to say and not much worth repeating. Unfed and vicariously exhausted by colleagues' impassioned and, largely, self-interested oratory, I reach for sherry before cooking evening meal. Try Scrabble for therapy, but children too are tired - still peaky after chickenpox, which lasted throughout school holidays - game abandoned. Then give Iris Murdoch another chance by watching televised dramatization of *The Bell*; it doesn't change my mind. A bad day: *sunt lacrimae rerum*.

## Thursday

First assignment is to hand back last term's exam (taught, set and marked by others) to classical culture students, and to field their questions on it. Decide, not for the first time, that assessment is a highly subjective activity. Prepare essay-list for special subject group; meet them to make arrangements for the term. Intend to start rewriting introduction to *Marriage and Property*, but somehow browse too long in library instead; to some purpose, however, and I continue reading and ruminating in evening.

## Friday

Spend most of day working at home, scribbling thoughts for introduction. Wonder if people realize I really work at home; am still haunted by words of a "help" we once had, who used to tell the children, "Mummy's going into the study for a rest". There is a second classical culture group to deal with - this one at 1 o'clock (!) They want their pound of flesh; am glad I snatched some lunch. Our turn to ferry brownies. Afterwards, debate possibility of party on Burns' night (not just chauvinism; it also happens to be my birthday), but decide we can't face prospect of inevitable conversations about the "cuts". And, as the battle-lines are drawn, it becomes quite difficult to make guest-list of compatible or non-combatants from our circles.

## Saturday

The usual catching-up on domestic chores, including a cook-in for the week ahead. Electric mixer emits sparks and bangs, goes dead; scientific husband fixes, changes plug, alleges all is well; mixer, briefly resurrected, explodes with terrifying force - and all the lights go out; husband deals with lights, leaves mixer strictly alone. My week has not been typical, in that - with teaching not yet in full swing - there has been some time to spare from preparing or giving lectures and tutorials; but it has been typical in that there has been hardly any time to spare from work-related activities. There is little leisure during term, as all women - and some men in my position know! Laurie Taylor please note!

Elizabeth M. Craik

The author is lecturer in the Department of Greek at the University of Oxford.

The snow, lying thickly around the house outside the window, has just melted and restored the landscape to its usual shape and colour. Struggling through the streets by car, taking routes other than the usual ones and above all driving slowly, I have had a chance of looking with more leisure at the city and thinking of how snow affects some places more than others and in different ways. It wasn't only the snow lying white across dirty streets and making new strange shapes on the roofs and long stripes along the roads; it was also the fact that when the snow comes down and settles you look at different things. You certainly do when you have to spend time in traffic jams. I pride myself on being more observant than most people and having the habit of looking at the upper parts of buildings when most people look only at the ground floor or the pavement. But I have noticed many more strange shapes and rooflines and turrets and towers and pinnacles and crests in Leeds in the last few weeks.

## When snow is in the city



Patrick Nutgens

It would be idle to pretend that Leeds is known for its civic beauty. When you get to know it, which I now do, you discover many marvelous things and features, not only the famous town hall but all sorts of unusual buildings and details. But what I have noticed particularly in the last few weeks is how well Leeds takes to the snow. Nasty cracks disappear, and a strange geometry becomes visible. In the northern part where it is thickly treed and the houses are surrounded by walls the pattern becomes marked. It may be partly the result of the black stone of the houses and walls; it must be partly the result of the big trees, reaching up high, spare and bare and looking down on the houses; it is certainly the result of the shape of these dark Victorian suburban mansions, with large dark porches and heavy sills. Not all cities show themselves well in the snow. Edinburgh doesn't even though it is one of the most beautiful cities in the kingdom. Nor does York which looks sufficiently picturesque without the snow, which makes it look even more dinky and picture postcard.

## Let's get our teeth into maths



Keith Hampson

So it is no surprise to be once more considering maths teaching in our school. "Many youngsters are getting mathematics teaching which is not satisfactory and too many teachers of maths are not qualified to teach the subject", began the DES press release on the Cockcroft report, obviously not written by an English graduate. So what's new? The fact of the matter is that over the last decade a lot more could have been achieved, if there had been clearly examples of how maths teaching should be done. But adopting the best practices developed by other people has always been one of the weakest features of the educational system. It is one which relates directly to our developed, so-called partnership. As the Finniston report pointed out, we spend masses of time "rediscovering the wheel". And what happened to the Finniston report?

Is there ever, I wonder, one person who reads all the reports? There are plenty of trees but they do not form a wood. If we heed the Cockcroft report we might at last, reform our training. But that is not the whole story. An earlier National Research study of "mixed-ability teaching" becomes highly relevant. Though the bulk of mixed-ability teachers felt their pupils gained something - some, rather nebulous "social benefits" - 60 per cent of them felt that mixed-ability classes reduced the motivation and the achievement of the ablest, especially in modern languages and mathematics. But somehow in British education we have come to believe in the thing often written about somebody absorbed into the system. There are those, of course who

ter presumably into the North Sea, you look at the frozen river as if you could walk on it. And the city has a totally different shape. I took a lot of photographs of a one year when it was frozen and used them at the time in lectures as an image of the frost that would descend on York if someone didn't do something about preserving historic buildings, especially the ordinary ones that give the character to the city. Now that has all changed, and I see the frozen river not as a warning but as a potential. They might not just walk and stare on it but restore it to its historic role as the great communication artery in the city.

And seeing it that way, you see the geometry of the city in different way too - an almost white arena and dark shapes with colours that seem darker and richer than they are during the rest of the year - red bricks and black slates, red pantries with their vertical stripes, green paint and fences - but overall the merging forms of brick and tile and sherry yellow limestone. The Minister - and not only the Minister but the many other medieval churches with their spires or open work crowns or battlements and finials - peer up above the snow and the darker houses and glimmer lightly in the low sun.

The danger of this argument is, I suspect, simply that the cities that look best in the snow are those that look ugliest in the sun and vice versa. What the snow does for all of them is to create a new geometry and a new visible urban structure. Overnight the components of the city are delineated and defined - the roads, the open spaces, the huddled buildings, the civic centres, the dominants and quiet interludes. Because the trees are bare, except for the evergreens giving another deep colour to the scene, everything is more distinguishable. In the snow, time and space become visible. The people look different, often kinder and more helpful, but also simpler in bulk and outline, dark against the white snow. To put it simply, everything seems simpler.

What joy, if things would remain simple all the time. But the simplicity of issues, except for politicians in opposition, fades away like the snow revealing sooner or later the underlying reality underneath. The snow is deeply symbolic. For a moment, however brief, it makes us clean, washes away our civic sins, and asks us to see the city, with new eyes. As in many other aspects of life, the tragedy is that the vision fades.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Annual analysis of graduate employability

Sir, - I should like to refer to your article (*THES*, January 18) on John Graddon's longitudinal survey of 1978 home students of Lancaster University three years after graduation, in order to correct the impression which seems to have been conveyed that the existing annual analysis of the first destination of university graduates presents a distorted picture of graduate employability. As was mentioned in the article, the survey is based upon replies from only 19.6 per cent or 192 of the total 982 graduates to whom questionnaires were sent. This figure in fact represents only 0.3 per cent of home students who graduated in that year from all UK universities and is therefore a very minute sample upon which to make assumptions about the destination of all other graduates in that year. In addition, it is arguable whether or not Lancaster is a "representative" university and whether the situation which obtained in 1978 can in any way reliably be related to that of subsequent years. Particularly in view of the highly volatile nature of the employment situation in the United Kingdom over the past decade.

The first destination survey refers basically to firm arrangements which students have made up to December 31 in the year in which they graduate and, while most careers services are well aware of the limitations of the survey, it is based upon a statistically high return, averaging in excess of 90 per cent over the last 10 years. Variations from year to year are therefore a reasonable indicator of changing attitudes, and historically have proved to reflect accurately changes in the training and employment opportunities facing graduates. However, there has never been any suggestion on the part of careers advisers - nor, do I think, a belief among members of the public - that the survey is meant to indicate a level of long-term unemployment among graduates of a particular year. Clearly, with the passage of time, graduates change their aspirations, relating their ambitions more realistically to the prevailing job market which they acquire further skills and generally are more able to find employment.

Whether a survey at a 3, 5 or 10 point after the year of graduation would give better information is open to debate. Certainly, it would be only in the nature of a historical analysis and would serve no purpose either as an indicator of the current market situation or of the likely employment facing students about to graduate the following year. Indeed, the annual forecast picture of graduate supply and demand which is produced each January is, to a large

extent, based upon the present first destination survey. While we recognize that John Graddon's survey provides a valuable picture of the changing employment pattern facing a certain number of graduates from a particular institution, it would clearly be wrong to use this as a basis for decrying the value of our current analyses of what happens to students upon graduation. The Lancaster survey clearly is presenting different information obtained at a different time and the response rate indicates some of the problems involved in a study of this nature.

Nevertheless, I think we would all like to see more longitudinal studies along the lines of that produced by John Graddon and the thought occurs that perhaps the SSRC would be willing to consider funding regular surveys of this nature, both to provide a valuable historical record of the national economy - or otherwise - and to counter some of the criticisms of Joseph's recent strident criticisms of that particular research council!

Yours faithfully,  
B. E. STEPTOE,  
Chairman, Statistics Sub-Committee, Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services.

## Student grants

Sir, - The issue of loans has been debated and debated and always withdrawn. One wonders whether there are people in the DES who spend all their time drawing up "new" loan plans to put forward, despite the continued rejection of these schemes by all policy-making bodies, or alternatively, whether the DES wants simply to divide and fragment opposition to the cuts education is facing.

The new addition to these old proposals is the suggested denial of an extra year's grant to people who change course. As education officer in a busy student's union, I am continually faced with students wanting to do just this. Many have found themselves on the wrong course because of their parents or their schools pressured them into it. Others want to change universities because they cannot settle down in a

new place. All have good reasons for changing their courses and ones which are supported by their university on academic grounds. There is no reason to impose financial penalties on those people who, after all, are already having to accept the penalty of having to survive on a student grant for another year. It is far better to offer them the grant for the extra year to enable them to maximise the opportunities education offers them so that they can participate fully in their course. To change this regulation is a petty and small-minded act which has no academic justification.

I urge the people responsible to reconsider and not to impose suffering on students who, for one reason or another, put down the wrong subject or university on their UCFA form. DIANA MITLIN, University of Manchester Students Union.

## Fringe Journals

Sir, - We are glad to learn (*Letters*, *THES*, January 29) that *History Workshop*, contrary to your report of January 22, is still alive and well. We were less happy to read the announcement in the same issue ("Fringe Journals fight for survival") that our own publication "closed recently". Two premature burials! We two beggers to look like carelessness. It is especially surprising to find our demise being announced in a paper which only recently (October 30, 1981) featured an abridged version of an article by Ian Hacking from our last issue (*J&C: Power and desire*, *Diagrams of the social*, June 1981, £1.95).

Like other small Left journals, we have been feeling the effects of recession. In our case it has however largely been possible to offset these difficulties by massively increasing our overseas distribution in America and Australia; nearly half our print run of 2,500 now goes overseas. Since 1977 J&C has gained wide recognition for its development of new approaches in political and social analysis, initiated by such contributors as Michel Foucault, Gilles Deleuze, Felix Guattari, Robert Castel, Jacques Donzelot and Georges Canguilhem.

*J&C: Life, labour and insecurity* (£1.95) will be published next month; we plan later this year to celebrate teaching double figures with our first double issue; an anthology of material from our past issues is also in preparation. Yours sincerely, COLIN GORDON, I and C Publications Ltd, c/o G. Burchill, Westminster College, Oxford.

The Tarzan-like Secretary of State for the Environment, in Mr Price's lurid imagination, now determines the future of the education system through his control of the Rate Support Grant. The formula which determines how much a local authority receives is built up by working parties comprising officials from the relevant spending departments of central and local government. This year, changes in the educational and personal services elements of the formula have had a dramatic effect on its distribution. It is the Secretary of State for the Environment, not the Secretary for Education, Transport and Social Security, who has to carry the onus for the political repercussions of their decisions.

It is not Mr Heselline who is capricious in comparison with the Inner London Education Authority. Their budget last year was almost £700m. The RSG accorded them a target of £51m. Their secondary school population has dropped by over a third, yet this year they are determined to go for broke: they are aiming to spend £700m. Even their officers have complained a maximum of £700m if they wish to stay inside the law. To be fair to the rest, should not the greedy be stopped? Bad behaviour has always been rewarded: punishment, most likely would say.

Yours faithfully,  
P. COLLINS,  
Department of Modern Languages, Oxford Polytechnic.

## SSRC 'conspiracy'

Sir, - In your article on current problems faced by the SSRC (*THES*, January 22) you refer to a "conspiracy" theory, suggesting that Sir Keith Joseph has preconceived plans to demolish it. He is said to have "a long-held dislike for the SSRC, and social sciences in general". You go on to allege that "the concept of 'transmitted deprivation' which he asked the SSRC to investigate . . . was never treated seriously". In 1974 the DHSS and SSRC set up a joint working party to commission and monitor a substantial programme of research on deprivation, a unique experiment involving collaboration between a government department and a research council. This large group of scholars and civil servants has delegated much of the organizational work to a small committee of academics from different disciplines.

The joint working party has since 1974 commissioned 23 empirical studies and more than a dozen reviews, involving over 70 researchers. A series of books, *Studies in Deprivation and Disadvantage*, is now appearing and a final report will be available this summer. Whatever the reasons for Sir Keith's assumed dislike of the SSRC, it hardly seems likely that a non-serious approach to the concept of transmitted deprivation could be transmitted through them. Yours faithfully, PROFESSOR A. D. B. CLARKE, Department of Psychology, University of Hull.

Your leading article has, from time to time, sought to distinguish social science from "polemic". How do you classify Steven Lukes' column (*THES*, January 29). He equates the consideration of reducing tax-funded support for social science research with the suppression of social science. He juxtaposes this consideration with a story of imprisonment and torture. Students of commonplace tendentious assertion could use his paragraph starting "But professional social science . . ." as a text. These about shortcomings on a one-year postgraduate business studies course at PCL which his daughter was attending.

I have written to Mr Bryant but my letter has been returned to me marked that he is not known at that address which is in fact a shop. There is also no student called Bryant on the only course in the polytechnic that fits the description. I can only assume that Mr Bryant does not exist and therefore that his extreme allegations are without foundation.

Yours sincerely,  
A. S. TAYLOR,  
Dean of the School of Social Sciences and Business Studies, Polytechnic of Central London.

Letters for publication should arrive by Tuesday morning. They should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper. The editor reserves the right to cut or amend them if necessary.

## Public sector funding

Sir, - I could hardly agree more with your critique of the method of allocating this year's AFE pool to polytechnics and colleges (*THES*, January 22). Any pupil putting forward a scheme so technically incoherent in say an O level commerce class would be failed flat. But your conclusions do not seem to me to follow from the critique. What the current shambles indicates is the impossibility of exercising central control by means of technical financial devices, and it raises again the desirability of central control at all. If education is regarded as the Government does to an extent, and if, as an attempt to solve some of the problems of national development (as well as offering solutions to individual's needs), then the task of the centre must be to state the problems the service is to tackle. It is the job of educators to propose the educational solutions. If there is a role for a national body, it must be restricted to problem formulation, and if it is to allocate funds, it must do so on what I call a "problem budgetting" basis - where the allocations relate to the importance of the problem. It will have to judge proposals from institutions in terms of how likely they seem to solve the problems. In this process cost limits are seen for what they are: constraints on the solution, not a means of determining it.

## White Paper means YOP on the cheap

Britain desperately needs a modernized training system - one which gives every 16 to 18-year-old, in work or out, a guarantee of suitable education and training, and an allowance at a sufficiently generous level to permit genuine choice. There is almost universal agreement among TUC, CBI, MSC and the educational service about this. The way forward was mapped out in the MSC's *Agenda for Action* published on December 15, 1981. That is the good news.

Now, the bad news: the agenda was overshadowed by the concurrent publication of the Government's White Paper, *A New Training Initiative*. This, at a stroke, jeopardized the unanimous support developed around the MSC's agenda. Only a government impervious to argument and insensitive to the needs of ordinary young people could act so foolishly. For no matter how significant the Government's proposed Youth Training Scheme is - and it is important - it cannot succeed on the cheap. And unfortunately, YTS appears little more than a replacement of YOP on the cheap, with the very real danger of it becoming the new "tertiary modern" sector.

The White Paper, by proposing an element of compulsion through the withdrawal of supplementary benefit and by suggesting a reduction in the level of the allowance, has also united in anger and resistance, the young unemployed, scheme sponsors, trade unions, the careers service and the education service. These are not simply "marginal" issues as Government spokesmen have tried to suggest. They are central.

Now, further education has always seen YOP, UVP, and full-time *A Basis for Choice* type provision as being three modes of vocational preparation. But there is no hint at such an understanding in the White Paper. Nor is there any firm indication of the active role education bodies such as the DES and the FEU might expect to play in developments.

And while the prospect of an extra 80,000 full-time equivalent places in further education is welcome, provision on this scale will require a massive injection of resources - for manpower, for accommodation, and for staff development - and there must be doubt about the Government's intent in these respects. Sources for properly designed, monitoring and assessing the programme? The thing to recognize is that the MSC's agenda begins immediately whereas the Government's YTS does not start until September 1983. There is, thus, a lot in YTS that can change in that time. Consequently the association and its members will want to become involved in agenda developments. In the meantime, the association will seek to influence future developments in the hope of both removing the objectionable features from YTS and obtaining answers to the many and substantial unanswered questions.

Nevertheless, along with the TUC, the association can support the MSC's agenda. The interim target of 100,000 new style YOP places by the spring of 1983, with a full new style programme by September 1983, will demand a massive effort from all the agencies involved, and not least from the further education service. The agenda will demand not only a massive injection of resources into the further education service, but also an historical reorientation of the service itself, demanding substantial changes in pedagogy and curriculum.

Yours sincerely,  
ERIC E. ROBINSON,  
Principal, Bradford College.

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Mick Farley  
The author is assistant secretary (further education) of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education.

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